New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

POLITICAL.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN THE CITY.

How He Passed Yesterday—What He Said, and How They Got Him For His Daguerreotype.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The dangers of the broad and deep Atlantic surmounted—the still greater dangers of a popular reception partly overcome, Ex-President FILLMORE went to his pillow yesterday morning, precisely at seventeen minutes past two o'clock. The Muse of History, into whose pages, (according to Mr. FILLMORE's statement on board the *Atlantic* at the Collins Dock, on Sunday night) his former deeds had passed, is able to chronicle, with great rejoicing, that he slept well.

Exactly at thirty-one minutes of nine o'clock A. M., Alderman BRIGGS, with reluctant knuckles, tapped at Mr. FILLMORE's door. We say with reluctant knuckles, because Mr. FILLMORE's condition demanded rest, while Mr. FILLMORE's friend demanded action. The Broadway daguerreotypists had been astir as early as 8 A. M. Nineteen of them, ambrotypists, lambrotypists, crayonists photographists, colored and plain, those who eschewed glass and those who swore by it,—the whole unbrotherly fraternity had already waited two hours to pay their respects to Mr. FILLMORE. Besides, and moreover, were not the Common Council coming with the Mayor at their head, and Recorder SMITH somewhere near the last joint of the tail? Was not Commodore PERRY coming? Did not the Whig General Committee desire a private confabulation with Mr. FILLMORE touching his belief in ghosts, and the resuscitation of the sages of Marshfield and Ashland? Were not friends innumerable coming? Did they not already stand at the door of the St. Nicholas, drenched by the torrents of rain that were descending? Alderman BRIGGS was justified,—we assert it in defiance of contradiction,—he was justified in awaking Mr. FILLMORE.

The Alderman's reluctant knuckles were not at first provocative of a reply. He had to rap sharply before the response came. Presently Mr. FILLMORE said "Ho!" and immediately afterwards, "Hello!"

Alderman BRIGGS, not to be too familiar, did not reply *vice versa*, but chimed a medley on the door with his finger nails, alternating between "Hail Columbia" and "Carry me back to old Virginny."

Mr. FILLMORE, moved by the Alderman's patriotism, at once proceeded to dress himself.

Mr. FILLMORE, being dressed, opened his door and shook cordial hands with Alderman BRIGGS. The Alderman led him down to breakfast, and Mr. FILLMORE remarked that the plain viands of the great Republic far surpassed the costly Lucullian dishes of monarchical Europe. Mr. FILLMORE took milk with his coffee, and called twice for the sugar.

Breakfast over, Mr. FILLMORE repaired to a room appropriated to his use, where he was immediately assailed with visitors. Mr. FILLMORE's right hand was shaken, according to our most accurate calculation, seven hundred and fifteen times before 12 o'clock, at which hour he proceeded, in pursuance of an extorted promise, on his tour to the various daguerreotypists in Broadway. Mr. FILLMORE is a patient man, for he sat to them all. He did not miss one, great or small. He left the reflection of his beneficent countenance in each renowned or unrenowned Gallery of Exhibition. Two carriages conveyed him and his friends, including Mr. JOHN VAN RIPER, (not BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, who led half the Fillmorite Party over to FREMONT.)

Returning to the St. Nicholas at 4 o'clock P. M., Mr. FILLMORE found the parlors and ante-rooms filled with friends. We pitied him sincerely, for he had to talk incessantly.

Our reporter was not near enough to hear either questions or answers; but according to rumor, pretty widely circulated, they asked him what he thought of Europe. He said St. Paul's was great, St. Peter's greater, but his heart was American. They asked him if he had been to the South of France. He replied that popularly he knew no South, though he had planted his heart there, and its redundant foliage overshadowed all his early life. They asked him what he thought of Queen VICTORIA, and he said that it did him good to be presented to her; but while he would not deny that she was a lady, yet she would have been much more a lady if she had been born in any part of the United States, in South Carolina, for instance. They asked him about France, Switzerland, Italy, Paris, Rome, Venice, Genoa—the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum—the Etruscan Vases, and the tombs of Etruria, to all which interrogatories Mr. FILLMORE promptly answered that his heart was American, and that he knew no South and no North. (The acknowledgement that he knew no North was very generally applauded.) They asked him what he would do for his friends, and he said, indefinitely, but with a look of peculiar meaning, that he did not intend to be behind in that particular.

To-day at 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. FILLMORE will be paraded in procession from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Union-square, and down Bowery to the Park. It is expected that every Fillmorite will cast fire-crackers out of his window, so that the number of FILLMORE votes in the portion of the City comprehended in the line of march may be duly counted and chronicled. Arrived at the City Hall, the Mayor will offer resolutions, and make a speech. Mr. FILLMORE will respond in a rather lengthened oration, of which the exordium was prepared in Italy, the day after he received the news of his nomination, and the peroration off the foggy banks of Newfoundland. The Fillmorites from all neighboring places will participate. It will be an imposing affair, and will terminate in champagne (limited to the Common Council) at the St. Nicholas.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the marshals and aids of the procession met in the City Hall, to make the final arrangements for the obsequies of the FILLMORE party to-day. The following is the official programme:

GRAND MARSHAL'S HEAD-QUARTERS, }
No. 227 Tenth-st., New-York, June 23, 1856. }

By virtue of my appointment by the Common Council as Grand Marshal for the Reception of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President of the United States, I hereby give notice that the Order of Reception will be as follows:

The line will be formed in open order at 11 o'clock precisely, on Broadway, the right resting on Spring-street.

Mr. FILLMORE's barouche and attending carriages will file between the ranks, the procession closing after them and marching ten abreast up Broadway to Union-square, round the square to and down Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Chatham-street and Park-row to the east gate of the Park.

All officers commanding military companies, clubs, &c., are requested to have their respective commands in their proper places at that hour, according to the following programme, for the purpose of escorting our distinguished guest to the City Hall where he will be received by his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council at one o'clock, and conducted to the Governor's room, where he will remain until two o'clock, to receive the congratulations of the citizens, after which he will be conducted to his quarters. The Aids and Marshals will appear at the quarters of the Grand Marshal at nine o'clock, A. M., this 24th inst., mounted. The Aids will wear citizens' dress, chapeau, small sword, scarf—red, white and blue, with baton.

Marshals will appear in citizens' dress, military sash, chapeau, and with baton. By order,

Gen. JOHN LLOYD, Grand Marshal.

ALBERT SMITH, Special Aid.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal and Aids.
Military Escort.
Mr. FILLMORE.
Reception Committee.
Common Council of New-York and neighboring Cities.
General Committee, &c.
Central Committee of the Fillmore and Donelson, and other Committees of Clubs.
Order of United Americans in numerical order.
Fillmore and Donelson Clubs.
Clubs and other Societies.
Citizens generally.

FILLMORE IN BROOKLYN.

The arrangements for receiving Mr. FILLMORE in Brooklyn (if he accepts) have been completed. He will be received at the Fulton Ferry, at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday by the joint committees of the Common Council and Young Men's National Club, who will escort him to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where he will receive his friends, and afterward dine at the Pierrepont House. At 3 o'clock a procession will be formed in the Park, and proceed to escort Mr. FILLMORE.

LATER.

The Brooklyn Common Council Committee waited upon Mr. FILLMORE last evening, when he accepted an invitation to visit Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon next.

He will be received about 3½ o'clock at the Fulton Ferry by the Committee, and escorted to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where he will receive his friends, and then partake of a private dinner at the Pierrepont House.

The 13th Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, several volunteer companies, and a large number of Fillmore and Donelson Clubs, will join in the escort.

Grand Buchanan Mass Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

The Custom-House Democracy of this City understand their constituency well. The Whigs who have passed away, and the Republicans of to-day were in the habit of depending, and do now depend entirely upon an enunciation and illustration of their principles for enthusiasm. Not so the Custom-House Democracy. They afford a large variety of entertainment, and seldom trust to a statement of their principles for applause. The Buchanan meeting, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, last night, was on the usual plan, but singularly enough it failed; although, judging from appearances, the arrangements should have commanded success.

The principal speakers were LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., and Mr. BUSTEED. Mr. SHEPARD's speech was one of those unusual efforts which, while they are not particularly objectionable to the party in whose defence they are made, are decidedly agreeable to the opposition—a delightful feebleness, which, to exhibit to perfection, requires great skill and indomitable perseverance. Mr. SHEPARD succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, for, from occasional pauses between sentences, he had evidently anticipated one or two interruptions in the form of cheers. What Mr. SHEPARD did respectably, Mr. BUSTEED tried to do by noise and froth, but as his hearers preferred the foam on the pewter pots over the way, he was obliged to close his remarks before he had succeeded in eliciting even one of the oblique compliments usually paid him on such occasions. When the performances were over, an Old Line Democrat remarked, with refreshing sincerity, "Old Buck is a dead cock in the pit."

That the arrangements may be understood by emulative Democrats elsewhere, we present the following tabular statement with the number of persons who participated in each. The number is given that the popularity of every branch of the entertainment may be known:

Burning tar barrels	2
Poking ditto	30
Leap-frog	28
Boxing	12
Wrestling	8
Hop-and-go-nimble	6
Under the platform, singing "Pop Goes the Weasel"	12
Noisy boys	40
Policemen chasing noisy boys	2
Listening to speakers	10
Cheering	00
Drinking over the way	All.
Total	170

Branch Again.

STEPHEN brings all his wormy energy to bear upon Mr. FILLMORE. He unpacks his trunk and waits for the Brandon mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My friends throughout the country will doubtless stare when they find that I'm not on the giddy Alps of Switzerland, or in the sequestered village of Altorf, the favorite abode of WILLIAM TELL. With my trunks packed, and my horses prancing, and the steamer firing, and while my kindred were weeping and wailing around me in their last farewell, a powerful deputation alighted at my door, and, in tones that deeply moved my heart, conquered my resolution to expatriate my country. They assured me that, with my presence on this side of the Atlantic's waves, the election of FILLMORE was clearly manifest, and that they would persuade him to send me as minister to Brandon, with the privilege of flying visits to Geneva's delightful realms. Having formed an endearing friendship with the Rector, and Postmaster, and Parish Clerk of Brandon, in the fond memory of the past, I assured my friends that I would remain in my country until the inauguration of MILLARD FILLMORE and the reception of my passports to the Brandon mission, with all its honors and its dazzling outfit.

And now for an accurate and modest narrative of my services to the American cause on Sunday. On Saturday I took lodgings in the vicinity of the *Atlantic's* wharf, in Canal-street, to await her advent. For nearly two days, and beneath the pure midnight stars, I paced the streets and wharves in that locality, and at about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, the stirring reverberations of the *Atlantic's* cannon gladdened my anxious and palpitating heart. Directing the intrepid and chivalrous BRIGGS to rivet his eyes on me as the *Atlantic's* bows grazed the wharf, I leaped with great peril over her railing, imploring BRIGGS to extend his arms (as she, in her rebound, was receding from the wharf,) when, by a superhuman effort, and an elastic spring from BRIGGS, I safely bore him to the quarter-deck of the *Atlantic*, amid the deafening cheers of the passengers. Arm in arm we calmly walked to the cabin, where we found the coming President sitting alone with folded arms, and as unruffled as the atmosphere during the recent oppressive heat. Having formed the acquaintance of Mr. FILLMORE in Washington, through a distinguished Senator now reposing beneath his grassy hillock, I introduced Alderman BRIGGS, the incomparable Chairman.

When we
Happy and congenial three,

entered into spirited conversation, in which Mr. FILLMORE expressed his enthusiastic delight at his return to his noble country, that so deeply eclipsed the despotic and squalid regions he had gladly left in his eternal rear. Finding that he had seen but few American journals in Europe, in his rapid transit from point to point, I imparted a comprehensive sketch of what had transpired during his year's absence. When my narrative came down to the recent Conventions, his forehead warmed with a fertile and graceful and prolific dew, his expressive eyes bewitchingly enlarged, and gradually his entire face presented a solicitous, and brilliant, and beautiful, and glowing aspect. And when I told him of the unwonted ardor of the gallant Southrons, and of the unconquerable will of the heroic North-men to bear him on their shoulders to the most exalted abode of earth, (among twelve hundred millions of human beings,) a sweet, and gentle, and placid smile passed over his classic and beautiful face, like one of those thin white clouds we sometimes see at sunrise, that is sure to disappear as the glorious sun advances. With a passing allusion to the Brandon records—the removal of MATSELL, as an alien, by the Board of Aldermen—his retention in office by the Mayor and Recorder—his own official return as a native of the United States, now on the municipal archives to forever blast him—Perth Amboy—the fraudulent records of the Marine Court, by which he is now suspended as from a scaffold—and the swarms of aliens in the Navy-yards, Custom-Houses, and throughout the Departments, Municipal, State and National—with these passing allusions I closed my pleasing and memorable interview with our Ex and next President, which was of nearly an hour's duration, when the steamer being in the dock, and her passage plank extended, the Corporation associates of Alderman BRIGGS entered our jovial presence. Alderman BRIGGS then formally addressed Mr. FILLMORE, in behalf of the Corporation and the people, in a strain of fervid eloquence, which elicited a glowing response from Mr. FILLMORE.

I then escorted Mr. FILLMORE and the Committee to their barouche, and proud and gorgeous-colored Arabian coursers, fretfully impatient to bear their precious freight to the palace halls of Saint Nicholas. With a close of the carriage door, and a warm pressure of hands with the great American champion of '56, I bade him "Good night," with fervent aspirations for pleasant dreams, prior to his magnificent ovation on Tuesday, and the affectionate embraces of the Buffalonians on the margin of Erie's waters, amid the grateful murmurs of his native cataract.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Colonel Benton a Prophet.

One of the predictions with which Colonel BENTON was wont quite frequently to entertain his intimate friends, begins to acquire a degree of interest just now which does not ordinarily attach to the prophetic dreams of politicians, however eminent. In descanting upon the various talents and virtues of his son-in-law, Mr. FREMONT, than whom no person engrossed more of his pride or thoughts, he was always accustomed to conclude with the remark that the young hero was destined some day to be the President of this country; that he had just the qualities for a great President, and could not fail of reaching the eminence for which they so peculiarly fitted him.

These predictions, when made, were regarded, by many, merely as pardonable ebullitions of paternal pride, and nothing more; but the events of the last week, and the enthusiastic echoes which the nomination of Mr. FREMONT, at Philadelphia, and in this city, have awakened in every quarter of the Union, justify the belief as well as the hope that the election in November will prove that Col. BENTON, if not a prophet, is, or at least once was, an excellent judge of the kind of timber from which Presidents are made.

It was not revealed to him, however, in any of his spiritual exaltations, that he would be of the number of those who would oppose the verification of his prophecy. That, however, is a circumstance which only renders the prophecy more marvelous.—*Evening Post.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices, 5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Messrs. Keitt and Burlingame—No Challenge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

The rumor that a challenge is passing between Messrs. KEITT of South Carolina and BURLINGAME of Massachusetts is entirely unfounded. Mr. BURLINGAME has received no challenge, and according to the code, the *onus* of challenging clearly does not rest upon him. As it is perfectly evident that he has made up his mind to meet all the responsibilities of his speech, its wholesome truths will doubtless be kindly and silently appropriated by those for whom they were intended. S.

The "Sentinel" either Sick or Dead—Mr. Keitt and Mr. Burlingame.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

The *Sentinel* will not be issued to-morrow. It is said to be either sick or dead, from the neglect of certain friends who so ardently supported it immediately previous to the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. KEITT was prevented from replying to Mr. BURLINGAME to-day, owing to the debate in the House being strictly confined to the Territorial business pending, and objections to his doing so being raised by his political friend RICHARDSON.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

DR. BOYLE'S LETTER—MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.

Mr. FISH presented a letter from GEORGE SUMNER, brother of Senator SUMNER. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Dr. BOYLE's letter, that the latter was dismissed from his attendance upon Mr. SUMNER on account of the character of his testimony before the House Committee was unfounded, as he did not know at the time that Dr. BOYLE was dismissed what his testimony before the Committee was. Senator SUMNER was suffering from high fever with his pulse at one hundred and four, and Dr. PERRY being willing to take charge of the case, Dr. BOYLE's services were no longer required.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. TOOMBS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in that Territory, and to provide for calling a Convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union. He desired to have some complete and final measures adopted for pacification in that Territory. In order to effect this the census should first be taken. This would take away all motive for either section of the Union to attempt to force people into Kansas, and thereby endanger the peace of the country, in order to promote a sectional advantage by having institutions made for the people of the Territory by a population who have no interest in the question. The bill also proposes to protect the freedom of the ballot-box, and to that end submits such questions to five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, who shall cause an enumeration to be made, for the purpose, first, of having a proper distribution of representation, so as to give fair and equal representation to the population, very unequally distributed over the Territory. And, secondly, for the purpose of having a registry of all *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory. The bill provides that all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age shall be registered as legal voters, and Kansas be admitted into the Union as a State with as little delay as practicable. As soon as a census is taken, and it shall be ascertained who are real inhabitants of Kansas, they shall proceed forthwith to the election of delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. This election he would have take place on the first Tuesday in November. That would give sufficient time and allow four months residence to inhabitants, and would come on a day when the people of the different States would be prevented, in consequence of being occupied with the Presidential election, from even attempting to defeat the real wishes of the people of Kansas, by interfering with their election. This measure was liable, he said, to but one objection, and that not of principle nor expediency. It was solely as to the small number of inhabitants there. But that objection was waived by a considerable portion of the Senate and by a very large part of the people. Believing this proposition would meet with favorable reception, and be promotive of good, he should at an early day ask leave to introduce the bill.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON explained the error in the *Globe* report of his speech, of which Mr. BUTLER complained on Thursday. It occurred in consequence of his being absent from the city, and leaving another person to read the proof-sheets. The error did not occur in the uttered remarks.

REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. EVANS replied to Mr. SUMNER's remarks on South Carolina, vindicating her revolutionary history, and defending her domestic institutions.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

This week being set apart, by previous agreement, for the consideration of Territorial business,

The bill to authorize the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed and marked was passed.

Mr. WAKEMAN gave notice of intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1818, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves.

The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government was considered. It is the same as that heretofore passed by the House, but lost in the Senate for want of time.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., proposed an amendment, requiring Oregon to have a population equal to the ratio of representation established under the last United States census.

A debate ensued, involving the question whether such a restriction should be imposed upon new States. Adjourned.

Return of Members—Probable Action in the Brooks Matter—Removal of the Capital—The Tehuantepec Route, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

RETURN OF MEMBERS—THE BROOKS ASSAULT.

Members of Congress, now that the Conventions are over, are returning hither in crowds; so we may expect a full House when the report of the Special Committee in relation to BROOKS' assault on Senator SUMNER is taken up. From present indications, I am induced to think the vote for the expulsion of BROOKS will be much stronger than anticipated; but not two-thirds of a full House. It is whispered, however, that some of Mr. BROOKS' friends will prefer his expulsion, to a decided vote ordering his imprisonment, which latter would force him to resign, whereas his expulsion would only lead to his immediate reëlection. In this view, it is not impossible that Democratic friends of BROOKS may abandon the Hall in sufficient numbers to leave a two-third vote in favor of a resolution of expulsion. I do not anticipate that result,—deeming it more probable that the Southern members of Congress will play a bold and desperate game of "brag" to the last, in the hope that they may frighten the North out of its propriety again, as they have on many a former occasion. I trust they will be disappointed; but if they are not, wo to the Northern man whose faltering loses the battle.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The excitements of the last few weeks have had a most disastrous effect upon real estate in this District, depreciating it at least twenty-five per cent with a still downward tendency. The cause is twofold. First, the failure of law here, and the license and impunity which attend crimes against the persons of Northern freemen have so disgusted Congress, that the removal of the capital to a Free State has become a point of fixed policy in the eye of a large majority of Northern members. The idea may seem wild; and, in all probability, this intimation of your correspondent will be scouted by many an Opposition press; but I have no hesitation in predicting the removal of the Capital to the northwest at no very distant day, unless a revolution is effected in the public sentiment, the Judiciary and the [illegible] system of this District.

HOW TO BE AVOIDED.

It requires nothing to accomplish this but an agreement on the part of the New-England and Middle States to acquiesce in whatever new location for the Capital may be selected by the Northwest; and such an agreement will be readily entered into if the causes favoring the movement shall continue [illegible]. It is a mistake to suppose that such [illegible] will meet with serious opposition because of [illegible] of the public buildings here. That argument will not weigh a feather when placed against the necessity of securing the utmost freedom of speech and of the press at the National Capitol. Let those who doubt the sincerity or wisdom of this foreshadowing, mark its confirmation during the present session in the failure of all appropriations for carrying on the Water Works and various other projects for the improvement of this District. Either Washington must be revolutionized so as to become a fit repository of Freedom, or its public buildings will soon constitute a stone quarry for the benefit of the surrounding country. I predict not that which I *desire* to see accomplished—for long residence in Washington has somewhat identified me with its material interests; I state what I see in the future, and what can only be averted in the way already suggested. Here is food for thought of which property holders will do well to avail themselves. If they desire to avert the impending evil, let them begin by petitioning Congress for a reform of the District Judiciary, such as shall take it out of the hands of a partisan Administration, and devolve its control as well as its responsibility upon the people.

ACQUISITION OF THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The statement that Mexico has proposed some arrangement by which the United States may become possessed of an exclusive route of inter-oceanic communication *via* Tehuantepec, is erroneous. There are, however, certain powerful interests at work in Mexico endeavoring to induce the Government to proffer the sale of such a route to the United States. These interests, I believe, have the aid and coöperation of the wealthy banker ESCANDON, the GARAYS, and other business houses potential with the Government of the Republic of Mexico. Here, the scheme finds favor on the ground of both material and political interests—material, because of the value which such a route would be to American commerce; and political, because the exclusive control of the Tehuantepec route by the United States would deprive the present Central American controversy with Great Britain of all its practical importance, by giving us a better means of inter-oceanic communication than that *via* Nicaragua, without the necessity of passing in the vicinity of the West India Islands, and the approach to which cannot be menaced even from England's usurped Ruatan possessions. Under such circumstances, PALMERSTON's purpose in refusing to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would be effectually defeated, as we would possess a short route to the Pacific, which, in time of war, could only be cut off by actual and effective blockade. It is probable that this scheme will be pushed. If a treaty of purchase of right of transit (not of territory) should be concluded, arrangements will doubtless be made, as they ought, for the appropriation of a portion of the money to the settlement of American claims against Mexico.

APPREHENDED DISMISSAL OF DALLAS.

I find some apprehension here that Mr. DALLAS will be dismissed by the British Government. This apprehension is based, not upon the idea that such a step is a proper consequence of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, but upon the supposition that the British Ministry will feel bound to manifest some outward token of resentment, be it ever so impotent. There is, however, not the slightest expectation that these dismissals will lead to anything more than a six-months' pouting fit, for the reason that no cause of war between the two countries exists, and for the further reason that while the United States don't want to declare war, the people of England won't let PALMERSTON fight, no matter how desirous he may be to enter again into that, to him, pleasant pastime. Should diplomatic relations be suspended, the inconvenience will be chiefly felt by traveling Americans in Europe, who will be unable to get invitations to public balls, levees, receptions, &c. All necessary business intercourse between the two Governments will be carried on meanwhile by the Consuls. Notwithstanding the apprehensions to which I have referred, I still adhere to my own conviction that Mr. DALLAS will not be sent home, or that if he is, it will cost PALMERSTON his place. The reason for a different course seems too childish to have effect.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Padre VIJIL has left nobody here to represent the Government of Nicaragua during his absence; at least no such representative has presented himself to the President. S.

Disaster to the Ship Golden Gate.

BOSTON, Monday, June 23.

The ship *Golden Gate*, DEWING, from New-York for Bombay, put into Pernambuco, May 24, in distress, having lost everything above her lower masts in a white squall, in latitude 60 N. She had her spars alongside, and would sail in about fourteen days.

Cricket Match at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, June 23.

At the cricket match here to-day between the Albany and the Utica clubs, Albany in the first innings got thirty runs and Utica fifty-seven. Albany in the second innings with three wickets to go down got seventy-six runs. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 23.

The Committee appointed to extend a welcome to Mr. FILLMORE, on behalf of Philadelphia, is to meet at the Astor House, New-York, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Welcome to Mr. Fillmore in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, June 23.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon in honor of the arrival of MILLARD FILLMORE.

Deaths by Drowning.

BOSTON, Monday, June 23.

JOHN FORBES, JOHN GOODE, THOMAS MCKENNA, and an English boy, name unknown, were drowned in the Harbor yesterday, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Superior Court—Before Judge Duer.

We understand that the proceedings in the case of the application made on behalf of the people of the State for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from conveying the Brick Church Property to the parties who purchased it at auction, have at last been closed. Hon. S. B. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, came to the City a few days since, and after a careful inquiry became satisfied that he had been deceived by the parties who applied to him, and that the proceeding was not in the interest of the people of the City, but was an attempt on the part of individuals to extort money. He accordingly consented to the discontinuance of the suit, and an order to this effect was accordingly issued yesterday afternoon by Judge DUER.

A deed for the property, signed by the City Authorities, was delivered to the purchasers and immediately put upon record.

New Passed Midshipmen.

The following is a list of Midshipmen, of the date of 1850, who have recently passed their final examination at Annapolis, Md.:

John G. Walker, John G. Mitchell, Francis M. Ramsay, Charles F. Peck, Richard W. Meade, Jr., A. C. Isard, Marshall C. Campbell, Robert Boyd, Jr., Calvin F. Thomas, Charles C. Carpenter, A. J. McCartney, W. A. Kirkland, Wm. H. Dana, Edward E. Porter, George Bacon, J. Crossan Chaplin, L. A. Beardsley, Wm. L. Bradford, Charles A. Babcock, Aeneas Armstrong.

Class of 1849.—Geo. Brown and C. E. Hawley, after Passed Midshipman H. A. Adams; E. L. May, after Passed Midshipman W. H. Ward; J. W. Snirk and and George F. Morrison, after Passed Midshipman H. Garland.

The Empire City Regatta.

This Association met at Harlem on Monday.

"Heavily with clouds came on the day—"

—and when with us it rains, it does rain most unmistakably. At nine there was every indication of a soaking time. But by noon, the sky, though clouded, was indicative that the deluge had ceased, at least till sundown.

Perhaps the threatening aspect of the weather determined many to go to business instead of devoting the opportunity to enjoyment. That might account for the crowd not being quite so great as might have otherwise been expected.

The *Islas*, with a band of music on board, brought up a goodly number of spectators. The shore near the Red House was lined with thousands of eager visitors, and at 3 P. M. there was every prospect of a lively affair. The first race was started at 3:30 P. M. At that hour it was slack water; the distance to be pulled over was five miles, which was accomplished in 34 minutes and [illegible] seconds by the winning boat.

First Race, for four-oared [illegible] boats. First prize, $150; second prize, $50; third prize, $10.

1. W. H. Tarbosa, New-York.
2. *Experiment*, Metropolitan Club, of Williamsburg.
3. *Flora Temple*, New-Jersey.
4. *Brooklyn Belle*, New-York.
5. *Falcon*, of Philadelphia.
6. *Americus*, of Green Point.

Tarbosa soon shot ahead and won, although *Americus* had a few lengths at starting. The winner kept his position during the whole race, *Experiment* lying close behind all the way. *Americus* gave in when the contest was half over, and presently *Brooklyn Belle*, disheartened, followed suit.

Time occupied by winner, 34:57; by the second boat, 35:16.

By this time the sun was shining brilliantly, and the heat was sufficiently intense.

The next was a race of five (two-pair sculls) boats. First prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, $5.

1. Isaac Wilkins. 4. Joseph King.
2. Wm. Pigott. 5. James Wessels.
3. Lime Kiln man.

A beautiful start; won by *Lime Kiln Man*, in 43 min. 15 sec. *James Wessels*, second prize.

A dispute arose about turning, which was left to the decision of the five judges, who decided that the other three violated the conditions.

The third and last race was the most exciting of the three; champions, single pair of sculls. First prize, $50; second prize, $20; 3d prize, $5.

1. *Thos. Ustil*, rowed by RAFFAHANICK.
2. *Americus*, rowed by STEPHEN ROBERTS.
3. *Brooklyn Boy*, rowed by THOS. DAW.
4. *Adopted Citizen*, rowed by ROBERT FAY.

Betting, RAFFAHANICK against the field,—ten to eight RAFFAHANICK against DAW.

Away they go down the river. They make the turn; DAW is ahead. Now for the struggle of lusty arms; the air resounds with outcries; they pass the Judge's boat; RAF is close behind him. The others follow at a respectful distance. They make the turn up the river. Passing the boat down again, DAW is still first, but he looks somewhat failing. RAF closely dogs his wake—and RAF has been pulling in a previous winning four-oared race to-day. (No. 1, *Tarbosa*.) They pass the Judge again much in the same position. DAW keeps it to the goal—RAF following him at a distance of half-a-dozen yards. Time, 43 minutes. A well-contested race; but no decision to-day, in consequence of some dispute about turning the stake. There was a sad amount of confusion among the boats on the river, the utmost difficulty being experienced in keeping the way clear in the vicinity of the Judge's boat. The evening was beautifully fine, and no accident marred the enjoyment of the day.

The Empire City and the Metropolitan are two separate clubs, that unitedly gave this regatta. The first belongs to New-York; the latter to Williamsburg. This is the first race the Clubs have given this season.

The Turf for 1856.

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I., Newtown.—The racing on the course terminated, on Saturday last, with, by far, the best running that has taken place for years. During the meeting, the attendance was large and extremely fashionable, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The grand stand was crowded, whilst the field presented a beautiful display of fashionable turnouts. The interest of the scene was further enhanced by the number of ladies present. The race was for a purse of $900, three-mile heats, between ch. m. *Floride*, *Princeton*, *Sam Letcher*, and B. g. *Berry*. *Princeton* had the call against the field $100 to $80. After winning the first heat he was the favorite $100 to $50. *Floride* won the second heat, and race. The third heat was one of the closest contested we have seen in the North. For the heat they had an even start. The mare, however, took the lead, and kept up the running from the score, maintaining her position throughout the entire mile. On the second mile the pace was amended, but the mare continued to lead in fine style. As she came to the string well in hand, *Princeton* made several desperate efforts, and, on the half-mile turn, caught up with the mare. His backers thought he would win the heat, but she shook him off, and they entered on the home stretch, at a fearful pace, pretty well together. The mare gradually gained a little, and came in winner, by about three or four lengths, amid the shouts of her backers, winning the heat and race in 5:40¼, which, considering the condition of the track, which was heavy and deep, was as fast a heat as ever was run on any track.

The racing commenced on Tuesday last, and there have been some of the best races we have seen for years. The weather was fine throughout, though rather too warm. On Wednesday there was no meeting, on account of the rain—the race being postponed until the next day.

The winners of the week have been *Czar* at mile heats, and *Adalgisa* two-mile heats. On Thursday *Nicholas* was the winner; same day, *Pryor* won the four-mile race, beating *Floride* with ease. Friday's race was mile heats—best three in five. *Balloon* won in three straight heats.

With the above races closed the first meeting of the Fashion Club; and we do but justice to remark that everything was conducted in good style.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—LAST DAY—SATURDAY, June 21.—Purse $900, (140,) to go to the second horse—three-mile heats.

T. J. WOODTOLE, ch. m. *Floride*, by *Wagner*, dam by *Glencoe*, five years old 3 1 1
J. M. CLAY, ch. h. *Princeton*, by *Yorkshire*, out of *Magnolia*, four years old 1 3 2
O. P. HARE, ch. h. *Sam Letcher*, by *Wagner*, dam by *Medoc*, five years old ..... 3 3 dis
J. C. LITTLEFIELD, b. g. *Berry*, by *Sovereign*, dam by *Glencoe*, aged ..... 4 4 dn
Time—5:50; 5:40; 5:40¼.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Monday, June 23.—RUNNING—Match, $1,000; a single dash of five miles.

W. J. SHAW, names ch. m. *Unknown* 1
C. HOOD, names ch. m. *Atlanta* 2
Time: 11:5½.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., Monday, June 23.—TROTTING—Match, $1,000; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, names g. m. *Lady Rogers* 1 1 1
W. PEABODY, names g. g. *Capt. Peters* 2 2 2
Time: 2:53, 2:48, 2:49.

The running was a very interesting affair. The friends of *Unknown* were on the track in full force, and put out their money at large odds. The day was fine, the Course in good order, and both nags appeared to have been well trained. *Unknown* won the race in the trot. On the Centreville the *Lady* was the favorite, and won in three straight heats.

LONG ISLAND.

Missing Boats.

A party of five, consisting of two men and three young females, ventured out in a small sail-boat from Gowanus Bay, Sunday afternoon, below South Brooklyn, and just as they had passed the Long Dock the squall struck the boat and the party were precipitated into the river. Three of them were borne down by the tide and drowned. The other two, a brother and sister, were saved. She sank twice, but he dived after her and brought her to the surface. The names of the parties saved, are EDWARD SULLIVAN, aged 22, and MARGARET SULLIVAN, aged 19. The names of the drowned are: ROBERT HANNA, aged 20; CATHARINE SULLIVAN, aged 14; and MARGARET CRANE, aged about 20. All lived in Van Brunt-street, South Brooklyn. HANNA was a marble-cutter, and would have been out of his time in a few months. CATHARINE SULLIVAN was the younger sister of those saved.

Besides the three persons already reported as drowned in Gowanus Bay during the squall of Sunday, two other boats out at the same time are missing, and the occupants supposed to be drowned.

The bodies of CATHARINE SULLIVAN and ROBERT HANNA, drowned in the Bay by the capsizing of a boat on Sunday evening, were recovered last evening.

Killed by Lightning.

Mrs. CATHERINE YORK, residing on Atlantic-street, between Vanderbilt and Underhill avenues, was instantly killed Sunday evening by lightning. She was seated near the chimney, holding a child about 8 months' old. The fluid passed down the chimney and struck her on the breast, blackening the skin and causing instant death. Her husband, who was sitting near her, and the child, escaped injury.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The English Press on Crampton's Dismissal.

Correspondence Between Great Britain and Costa Rica on Walker's Invasion.

The Inundations—The Walker Government—Brownson on Montalembert—Montalembert on the [illegible]—De Witt's Washington—Lamartine's Debts.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

THE INUNDATIONS.

The inundations absorb all other topics. Making due allowance for French effervescence, there is still enough of truth in the reports which come to us to prove that the suffering of the cities and villages inundated is really frightful, and such as to awaken the liveliest sympathy in their behalf. It does not come within my province to give you details, which you will find so ample in the journals, but I could not well avoid an allusion to what constitutes for the moment the general "preoccupation."

The ready manner in which the Emperor obeyed the call for help is loudly applauded on every hand. The moment intelligence was conveyed to him of the frightful ravages of the flood, he left all other business and started for the scene of disaster. Arrived on the spot, he did not wait for his officers to bring reports of the condition of affairs, but at once mounting a horse, rode through the devastated districts, examining with his own eyes the extent and nature of the damage. He did not hesitate to incur risk to his own life in order to visit suffering families, and to afford them by kind words and by money, consolation and relief. Everywhere he distributed money with a liberal hand. Such conduct in the chief of State is above all praise; but it is just such conduct as one might expect from LOUIS NAPOLEON; for whether it be from policy or the natural impulses of the heart, he has always shown a lively interest in the sufferings of his people. His Majesty has been absent four days, and has just this moment passed the Boulevards on his return to St. Cloud.

Two days ago subscriptions were opened at the Mayories, at the newspaper offices, and at the Bourse, and already the amount subscribed has reached an enormous figure. The sums thus raised, added to those given by the Emperor, and the sum of two millions by the Treasury, will, perhaps, almost cover the loss. No people give so readily as the French under such circumstances as these; several individuals have headed lists with donations of 20,000 francs, while 1,000 and 500 francs are more frequently encountered. To the honor of the press, be it said, that all of the large newspaper offices have signed from three to five thousand francs each.

THE WALKER GOVERNMENT.

The recognition of the "Walker Government," as European journals persist in calling it, has occupied a certain share of public attention. They professed not to believe that the American Government could be capable of such an enormity; and it was not till the arrival of the President's Message that credence was given to the fact. Whatever may have been the effect of the message, no serious articles have appeared since its publication, with one exception, and that exception must be counted in favor of the *Pays*, Ministerial journal. The *Pays* wants to know, in an article which is intended to be severe, if a Government which extends from the St. Lawrence to the Columbia River, whose shores are washed by the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, ought to claim for herself the control of all the inter-oceanic routes? The *Pays* thinks it time Europe should declare herself in the matter, since her interests are so largely implicated.

BROWNSON ON MONTALEMBERT.

The review of Rev. Mr. BROWNSON, of Boston, on the work of Count DE MONTALEMBERT on England, has given immense satisfaction to the Imperialists of France. The *Revue Contemporaine* published the entire article of Mr. BROWNSON, in adding to it those which accompany it in the [illegible]; while the *Constitutionnel* of this morning devotes [illegible] first and most important page to the subject. The ideas of the Boston reviewer on the character and the mission of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and on the impossibility and futility of attempting to reproduce in France an imitation of the Constitutional Government of England, are characterized as sage and vigorous, and as founded in a clear apprehension of men and things in France. Mr. BROWNSON, while at heart a friend of the distinguished Catholic legitimist of France, has written a satire upon him from which any other man in the country perhaps than the Count DE MONTALEMBERT would suffer deeply. But there is so much vitality in the old political chief, so much imperturbability, that instead of yielding his position, it will only arouse him, and Mr. BROWNSON may look for a rejoinder of the pure Montalembertian stamp—a rejoinder that will startle even the Boston reviewer.

MONTALEMBERT ON THE [illegible].

As you know, the Count DE MONTALEMBERT is the only man who has thus far been suffered to raise his voice in the present Legislature against the Government. The reasons for this exception [illegible] on the part of the Government, as you know, is found in the Count's antecedents, [illegible], to a great extent, his party influence, and in the frank and honest way in which he utters his criticisms.

Some days ago a bill passed through the Legislature which modifies the law on the tax on printed matters carried in the mails. The Count DE MONTALEMBERT was the only man who dared to vote *No*—for it was a Government measure. In a short and brilliant speech he gave his reasons for his vote, and in this speech he indulged in some vehement denunciations against the mania for speculation which the Government has fostered in these late days in France. He connected this subject with that under discussion by declaring that it was the pressure exercised by the Government on printed matter that was to be attributed the fever of speculation which now devours the morals and the peace of the country. His words were: "*compression politique.*" He stigmatized Paris as an immense gambling-house—(*tripot.*)

The next morning, the official journal, in publishing the Count's speech, modified the language to which I have just referred. MONTALEMBERT went to the hall, that day, furious. His timorous friends saw that there was a storm rising and counseled calmness. At the proper moment the Count rose, as we say, to a point of order. The attention of the House was arrested, for whenever the Count DE MONTALEMBERT is on his feet something extraordinary is expected. He made a brief but violent reclamation against the Government journal, and denounced the report of his speech, as there found, as partial *et partiel*, in other words as partial and mutilated. The Count de MORNY, President, stopped him to recall (the old song) the services which the present Government had rendered and were rendering the country, and ended, as usual, with the admonition that the Chambre ought to lend its support to so wise and beneficent a Government. This cut the Count DE MONTALEMBERT short, for to reply to the remarks of the President would be to encroach upon ground forbidden even to the much indulged legitimist.

The incident had the happy effect of throwing a little life into that body of inert matter which, allegorically, represents the people of France, but it did not have the effect of bringing the Government to reason; for the Count's speech goes uncorrected in the columns of the *Moniteur*.

DE WITT'S WASHINGTON.

A year ago, M. DE WITT, the son-in-law of M. GUIZOT, published a life of WASHINGTON, to which was appended a long preface from the pen of M. GUIZOT himself. A late *feuilletonist* reviewer of this work—late in two senses—notwithstanding he treats WASHINGTON as a great and an exceptional character, endeavors to fix upon him a trait which I believe never to have been before attributed to him, certainly not in so marked a degree. This writer asserts, and attempts to prove, that WASHINGTON, throughout his whole life, exhibited a grasping desire for riches; that throughout his whole life he set a high estimate upon the value of his services in money to his country. In evidence of this assertion he cites two replies of WASHINGTON to Governor DINWIDDIE, of Virginia, whose his services were, had, in

...in the Continental Army, he had managed by the time the [illegible] of the Revolution [illegible] to become one of the [illegible] men of [illegible]. The fact that WASHINGTON refused pay for his services as Commander-in-Chief of the American [illegible] does not prove to the reviewer that he lost sight at that [illegible] of his pecuniary interests in his devotion to his country; for he [illegible] he would be a gainer by the sacrifice. The refusal of WASHINGTON, after the close of the war, to accept the continental money in payment of dues, furnishes the reviewer the subject of a fierce philippic against him. WASHINGTON claimed at the time that [illegible] to the public and to the general interests of the country, it was his duty to set the example of refusing its circulation. The reviewer refuses to believe in WASHINGTON's sincerity. He contends that the country was in a position in which she could have no other currency, and if WASHINGTON had really been [illegible] and patriotic, or in other words, if he had not been dominated by a feeling of avarice, he would have viewed his policy in another light.

In other particulars the reviewer of the *Moniteur* pays that respect to the memory of WASHINGTON which every man at all acquainted with his exalted character never fails to do.

LAMARTINE'S DEBTS.

In a late letter I placed LAMARTINE's debts at one million francs. I find that a more reliable authority places them at two millions, incurred principally in maintaining through unproductive years the immense vineyards left to him by his father, vineyards which employed five hundred poor people whom M. LAMARTINE had to feed without return.

MALAKOFF.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton in England—The Possibilities of a Rupture—Views of the British Press and People—The Central American Question, &c.

The London *Daily News* of the 10th instant, in discussing the probabilities of the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS, says:

"We are most averse to sending Mr. DALLAS away; we would make a precedent for his retention were it necessary, if his retention would be really useful; but there lies our difficulty. *Can he be retained with any prospect of real advantage to the two countries?* Would not his continued presence in a public capacity in London have a tendency to lower our own Government in the estimation of a large and powerful class, whose pride and passion may too largely influence, perhaps, but whose feelings are not to be disregarded altogether in a community really governing itself? Would not his retention produce on the other side, among the insolent and vulgar majority, a triumph that not only they had whipped the British, but that we had quietly submitted or [illegible] the whipping? Would not his remaining here humiliate England in the presence of Austria, Russia and France, and so diminish our influence in the affairs of Italy, and in other questions of mighty European interest? These, and not glosses from Grotius, Puffendorf and VATTEL, are the real points for consideration.

To retaliate by sending away Mr. Dallas involves, of course, some danger; for, if to retain him is to give an immense advantage to the extreme party in the United States, which they will turn against England, to dismiss him may place in their hands a weapon they will also try to profit by. Diplomatic intercourse between the two countries once completely ruptured, as it would be by Mr. DALLAS' dismissal, who can say when it would be resumed again by the United States? The Democratic Party, seeking what just now of additional means of diverting public attention in the Union from their domestic sores, may find the temptation they desire, in laying down and enforcing the doctrine of non-diplomatic intercourse with England, of neither receiving nor sending a public minister. There may be people who see no danger in such a state of things [illegible] the friendships of [illegible] that exist between every country. If we want an example of that truth, let us compare the different feelings with which Englishmen regarded France [illegible] the close of LOUIS PHILIPPE's unfortunate reign, and the regard we now entertain for France and Frenchmen. Let us mark, too, the disastrous effect on Americans which these unhappy and wretched disputes between the two Governments are, day by day, producing. When we see and feel this, we certainly have no desire to witness non-intercourse between the two Governments adopted as a dogma by that party in the States which is predominant in the Union, for its adoption means simply the perpetuation of national animosity, sure at last to ripen into war."

The London *Morning Post*, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, of the 9th of June, says:

"All that dignity and dignified concession can do for the avoidance of this catastrophe has been done, *and will continue to be done*; but the issue depends not, unfortunately, solely upon us, or our Government; and although we doubt very much whether it is the object of President PIERCE to push matters actually to the extremity which he appears to contemplate, it is evident that the steps which he has taken, and the language which has been used by his supporters, may produce an influence upon the reckless population who have drifted into Central America, which may induce an accidental collision between the subjects of England and the United States that will take the question forcibly out of the hands of both Governments, and render the avoidance of war no longer possible. *In the possibility of this accident, in our opinion, the great danger is to be seen.* There is no justification for war between the two countries, for to talk seriously of the enlistment question as one is too absurd."

The *Times* persists in maintaining a belligerent attitude. In its issue of the 9th inst. that journal says:

"It matters little to us on the brink of a war, and already insulted and defied, that there are people in the States who feel more with us than with their own Government. Of course, we shall have to assert our own honor. We shall have to defend those whom we stand obliged to protect; and, *if the United States dismiss our minister, we can no longer tolerate the presence of Mr. Dallas.* How much further matters will go no man can tell, nor is it a matter for our speculation. But if there are, as we believe, these respectable classes in the United States—if they have a sense of justice and honor—if the feeling which makes them despise office themselves should have any foundation in patriotism, now is the time for them to come forward and avert from two worlds the horrors of war. Should any disaster happen to their country, they will be the first and the principal sufferers, and will have merited all they have to suffer."

The Central American question has fallen into abeyance before the more exciting topic of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. The only London paper which makes mention of the subject is the *Star*, a penny journal, which throughout the controversy has taken a liberal and unbiased view of the whole affair. Quoting the article from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that prohibits the contracting parties from occupying or colonizing Central America, the *Star* of June 11 says:

"Now, does it not seem clear to any mind of ordinary intelligence and candor, that the above article forbids either Power to 'occupy,' or 'to assume or exercise dominion over' any part of Central America, including, among other parts, the Mosquito Coast? And yet there is the broad and undeniable fact before us, that at this moment—six years after the treaty was concluded and ratified—*Great Britain does still occupy and exercise dominion over the whole of that coast.* And on what plea do we justify this avowed breach of covenant? Why, on the plea that we keep possession of the Mosquito Coast, not in our own name, but in the name of his Majesty the King of the Mosquitos, over whom we have the right of protectorate, a right which we did not surrender by the terms of the treaty. But then, unfortunately for our case, this very evasion is provided against by the latter clause of the article, which binds the contracting parties not 'to make use of any protection which either affords or may afford to any State or people for the purpose of occupying, or exercising dominion over the same.'

Now really, with the knowledge that the whole world possesses of the summary manner in which our Government has treated, and does treat, the aborigines of other countries whose rights and territories it usurps whenever it suits its own convenience, without the smallest hesitation or compunction, we need not wonder if the Americans find it difficult to believe that the desperate tenacity with which we keep our hold on the Mosquito coast is to be ascribed wholly to our benevolent regard for the interests of the Indian. And, indeed, the deplorable condition in which these wretched people are permitted to remain after so many years of British protection may well throw a doubt over the sincerity of our philanthropic pretensions. Not the slightest attempt, so far as we know, has ever been made by the British Government to civilize or Christianize them. Three or four years ago, and it is probably the same still, not a school or a church existed through the whole of the Mosquito realm; but by a horrible profanation of a solemn Christian rite, the children are baptized amid indescribable orgies of licence and [illegible] by the Jamaica traders, on their periodical visitations to the coast.

Far be it from us to advise that the interests of these poor barbarians should be sacrificed in any way for reasons of State. If anything can be done to rescue them from extinction, and to raise them from their brutal state of degradation, in the name of humanity let it be done and done speedily; but let us not consent to play a solemn farce for our own purposes, at the expense of these wretched people, by investing them with titles of mock dignity, [illegible] our solicitude for them as a pretext for breaking faith and hazarding a deadly and internecine strife with a nation of kindred origin, language and religion. Rather than incur the danger of one month's war with America, it would be wiser, [illegible] and cheaper [illegible] to carry the whole [illegible] to some West India island, build for them palaces of marble, clothe them in silks and brocades, and feed them all the days of their lives with venison and champagne.

But we fear that the mischief is already done. By our affected scrupulosity and diplomatic stubbornness we have afforded a plausible pretext, if not a valid excuse, to the American Government for the recognition of WALKER. For if we, in defiance of a solemn treaty engagement, continue to maintain our footing on the Mosquito shore under the pretence of protecting the Indians, *why should not the American Government [illegible] under pretence of protecting the Nicaraguans?*"

A correspondent under the signature of "New-Englander," in a letter to the London *Times*, says:

"It is evident, Sir, that English society is anything but favorable just now to America. Even as a stranger I hear rebuke of our sins on every side. Still, public opinion in England is just, and I am sure 'the other side' will be listened to. The tone prevailing on the [illegible] question is the most remarkable to an American. The feeling seems to be that of a courteous gentleman, who has unwittingly injured his neighbor, and finds, after an apology, with injured feelings, that his apology is not accepted. America, of course, is the bully, who has not the courtesy to understand a gentleman's apology. Now, Sir, high-toned and edifying as such a position may be on the part of the English Government, we submit that facts hardly bear it out. It comes before an American very much as if a gentleman had sent a servant into a neighbor's garden with instructions to get fruit, if possible by the owner's consent; but, if not, by means which should not be strictly illegal, and the servant should commit a larceny; and then the gentleman, after a courteous apology, should be surprised and hurt that his neighbor did not consider the apology sufficient. The latter might very justly say that the instructions to the servant not to violate the law were of no account; he ought never to have been sent there. The act was an offence and an insult, and the only suitable apology was the punishment of the agent. And, as for the high tone of offended courtesy at the excuse not being received, it was an extremely ingenious interference of the *onus delicti* to the wrong party. So the case looks to us the Americans. There is not a difference of opinion from Maine to California on the question; and I think you must admit, considering the unanimity of feeling in the States, that a gross violation had been committed, both of municipal law and of national courtesy, that the correspondence was conducted, and the steps were taken by the American Cabinet, with great moderation and courtesy. Certainly the insulting language of Lord CLARENDON with reference to 'Irish agitation,' and 'despotic measures,' were never in any like manner responded to by Mr. MARCY. It is a fact, furthermore, that the British agents, even after the apology of your Cabinet, still continued an underhanded recruiting in our cities, as you will see from the facts presented in the trials at New-York and Philadelphia; so that the whole proceeding—both the conduct of the instruments and the instructions of the principals—have awakened a profound distrust among our people of the good faith of the English Government towards America. If you will imagine, Sir, by some misfortune, a war arising between France and the United States, and a similar effort to be made in secrecy by our Government in Ireland and Scotland to obtain recruits, you will at once see how the attempt appeared to our people. There was a species of underhanded proceeding, and, at the same time, of disregard to comity in it, which certainly offended them."

The *Times*, in replying, avails itself of the opportunity to have another fling at this country. We quote from its issue of the 10th inst.:

"It is explained to us, as a mystery, that there is the greatest possible difference between the mob that carries the day in American politics and the good and wise people who look on with disgust; yet that from Maine to California there does not exist the smallest difference of opinion on the questions between England and America. This perpetual contradiction, this alternate flattery and rebuke, passes our comprehension. Is it the usual tone of the 'wise and good' Americans, dwelling like the gods of EPICURUS, neither caring nor cared for, in the sweet retreats and calm elevation of the Upper Ten Thousand? We frankly confess that the whole tone is so uncongenial to the British taste, so repugnant to that national spirit which leads every man to take a side among us, and allows nobody to boast of his indifference, that it does not lead us to hope better, but rather to fear worse, of the United States. In the name of truth, courage and justice, why don't the 'wise and good' men of the Union come forward, and either blow hot or blow cold? Why don't they tell us whether they want to pick a quarrel with us or to let us alone? Why don't they declare themselves on that perpetual adoption of new and more extravagant pretensions by the American Government, every President, apparently, making it his aim to rival MUNROE with a new article of aggrandizement? These 'wise and good men,' who have not a word to say against what is done, but only indulge a few feeble sneers against the doers, seem to us a very helpless race. They do us no good whatever, and traduce their President, Government and people to very little purpose. We don't want them to abuse Mr. PIERCE, but we do want them to give him better advice, or to set a better example.

It is our duty to suggest to 'A New Englander,' and his fellow-citizens of the 'wise and good' class, a serious misgiving, for which his own letter supplies an illustration. In tracing Mr. WALKER's position and career he describes that great, if not wise and good man, as 'having been called in by one oppressed part of the population under one of those wretched Spanish-American Governments to free them from the tyranny of the other.' Further on, with prophetic import, 'A New Englander' says, 'Mr. WALKER is an adventurer of vast ambition, and may ultimately conquer an empire from those weak Spanish States.' Here we have a picture of long-settled American States in which the Europeans have so degenerated as to render them an easy prey to the ambition, energy, and skill of individuals. In fact, a large part of the population are no better than so many fat sheep waiting their turn to be devoured by the wolves. The latter, of course, are sure to spring up under such favorable circumstances, and they do the thing so well and plausibly that they cannot be called strictly 'Fillibusters.' What is strictly a Fillibuster, of course, is not easy to say, but if it is any comfort to the 'wise and good' Americans who sit still and hug their wisdom and goodness, we venture to predict that they will not be robbed and slain by mere Fillibusters. No, the future of America is glorious. She will be the mother of heroes in comparison with whom PIERCE is wise and WALKER a gentleman of modest designs. They will conquer empires out of those weak, wretched States, that now avowedly tolerate a Government which they condemn. That 'best portion' and 'larger portion' of the citizens which now condemns the conduct of the President in recognizing Mr. WALKER's government—which thinks it hasty, injudicious, and calculated to inspire just suspicions, yet which does nothing, will find its indolence and its pusillanimity duly appreciated by such men as WALKER. They are only biding their time. For our part, we have no interest than that such a change should be deferred as long as possible; and that is one reason out of many why we grieve to see this continual admission of American weakness and prostration of spirit side by side with other indications of the vastest ambition, the most daring adventure, and, we must add, the utmost unscrupulousness. When we see sheep and wolves, common sense tells us what must follow before long."

The British in Central America.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND COSTA RICA ON THE INVASION OF WALKER.

The correspondence which has passed since December, 1854, between the British Government and the late Mr. WALLERSTEIN, the Consul-General in London, for Guatemala and Costa Rica, has just been laid before Parliament.

The earliest letter is one of the 9th December, 1854, in which he asks to be allowed to purchase two brass howitzers for the Republic of Guatemala, encouraged to do so, he says, by the courtesy and ready attention he had received on a previous occasion, in a similar application on behalf of Costa Rica. The reply is that her Majesty's Government have no objection. This was at the end of 1854.

A clear twelve-month afterwards—on the 22d December, 1855—there is a long letter from Mr. WALLERSTEIN to the Earl of CLARENDON, in which he explains the position of affairs in Central America, and the urgent need of British intervention to protect the Republic of Costa Rica against the aggressions of a band of "foreigners, by birth, habits and feelings, evidently actuated by projects of plunder, headed by a citizen of the United States of the name of WALKER, who had just been repulsed in a daring fillibustering attempt on the Mexican Province of Sonora." He observes, that looking at the important position of the Central American Isthmus between the two oceans, Great Britain, with her vast and distant possessions in the Pacific, must be interested, perhaps, more than any other State in upholding the integrity of the States of Central America, the importance of which, to her, must be little, if at all, inferior to that of Turkey, in a political as well as commercial view. He then says:

"The British Government appear, indeed, to have been always alive to any attempt of any foreign Power to subvert the independence of the Sandwich Islands, while it has maintained and guarded with care its small settlement of Belize—thus testifying that it looks beyond the mere requirements of the hour. The treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1851 contains a further proof of this foresight and intelligence. That treaty was hailed by the States of Central America, and by no one of them more than by Costa Rica, as a security for their independence, and an encouragement for that peaceful industry which they had begun to cultivate. The State of Nicaragua alone, which had been long disturbed by [illegible] and intestine struggles, formed a sad exception in this respect; but it has already discovered its mistaken policy, and is now paying for its [illegible] dissensions have had the misfortune to introduce into the country a band of adventurers, who have usurped the power and authority of the Government of that Republic."

He then asserts that WALKER's band "are now [illegible] all that exists of a Government of Nicaragua; and it is greatly to be apprehended that the consequences of this usurpation of the Government of Nicaragua will be that questions of territory which have been in dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will be again revived, and hostility pursued in order to follow the designs of this band. The possession of one of the Central American States by these adventurers will therefore, in all probability, be speedily followed by an aggression upon another of them." He refers to the proceedings of KINNEY at St. Juan del Norte or Greytown, and his pretended claim to an extensive tract of country belonging to Costa Rica. He says these parties are obviously acting in concert for the purposes of spoliation, and that Costa Rica "has the greater cause to fear, because, as it has cautiously abstained from such appeals to the Government and people of the United States as have been made by some of the Republics of Central America, it has been regarded with more or less hostile feeling by the United States, and has been accused of being partially disposed towards the Government and interests of Great Britain." He states that Costa Rica, on its mountain fastnesses, can repel any invader, but that "its sea-coast is exposed to marauding expeditions, which may at any time be expected, and to which it can oppose no adequate naval resistance." He urges that such a band of lawless adventurers, as that led by WALKER, "acting under no Government, and under no recognized flag, having no character to sustain, seeking no other pretext for an attack than the defenceless state of the object of it," is the enemy of all nations, because its violence is opposed to every principle of public law. He, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to the British Government to adopt effectual measures for the protection of youthful and comparatively weak countries against this intolerable system of aggression. He reminds Lord CLARENDON that the port of Punta Arenas contains much British merchandise and shipping, and that Costa Rica was connected with Britain by a treaty of commerce in 1849.

A week later, on the 29th December last, this letter is followed by the Consul presenting to Lord CLARENDON a letter of equal length and of the same purport, dated San José, Nov. 8, from Don J. B. CALVO, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica. He describes, in very declamatory language, the outrages of Gen. WALKER's "band of freebooters," and the terror which they have spread; he states that the President of Costa Rica, though confident of its internal defences, has great fears for the town and harbor of Punta Arenas, and he only asks that a single English or French ship of war may be stationed there to prevent any fillibustering attack. He expresses the willingness of Costa Rica to make a grateful return for that service, at whatever sacrifices in its revenues or commercial relations. A similar letter to this was at the same time addressed by Costa Rica to the Emperor of the French.

On the 12th of January Mr. WALLERSTEIN writes to the Earl of CLARENDON, having had an interview with him in the meantime; he dwells much on the internal improvement of Costa Rica, as mainly effected by British capital, and solicits the aid of a British ship-of-war to protect it, while he also asks sympathy for the people of Costa Rica. On the 22d January, Mr. HAMMOND replies from the Foreign Office, "that instructions will be given to the Admiral on the Pacific station to cause the coast of Costa Rica to be visited by Her Majesty's cruisers, for the protection of British interests."

On the 4th of February Mr. WALLERSTEIN expresses his hope "that the interests of Costa Rica will be included in this protection;" and he informs Lord CLARENDON that the fillibusters "have been in effect, if not ostensibly, aided by a ship of war of the United States in the port of Greytown, and that they are, therefore, directly or indirectly, countenanced in the territory of Nicaragua by the United States Government." We find no reply to this letter.

The remainder of the correspondence is about a request made in January to be allowed to purchase two brass mortars at Woolwich, for Guatemala, and 2,000 muskets for Costa Rica. This the British Government consented to, but a note appended to this paper states that neither of these articles have yet been issued from her Majesty's stores.

Mutiny on Board an American Ship.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Marseilles journals speak of the arrest of the entire crew of an American vessel, under the following circumstances. The clipper *Atalanta* left Marseilles for New-York on the 20th May with a crew of 21 sailors, composed chiefly of Italians. The men displayed from the commencement a mutinous disposition, which at last induced the captain, named MORRIS, to place the most mutinous in confinement. The ship was then off the coast of Valencia. Captain MORRIS, in order to try the intentions of the men, sent the crew to do something connected with the navigation of the vessel, but was not obeyed. The mate, on arguing with the men on their conduct, received several stabs with a knife, whilst the captain was maltreated and bound with ropes. The mutineers then took command of the vessel, and changed her course towards the Levant, but in passing by Marseilles they determined to anchor somewhere near the coast to get an additional supply of water and provisions. They accordingly signalled for a pilot, and one soon came on board. This latter was informed by the captain of the state of matters, and he promised to communicate with the officer of the American frigate *Constellation*, then at Marseilles. This was done, and forty marines speedily boarded the *Atalanta*, and ordered the mutineers to surrender. The latter took refuge in the rigging, but were pursued by the marines, who by dint of sabre cuts forced them to descend to the deck, where they were taken prisoners and conveyed to Fort St. Nicholas by the naval gendarmerie. So the matter remains at present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Brazil.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR ON THE SLAVE TRADE—THE BUDGET—COFFEE TRADE—YELLOW FEVER.

By way of England, we have advices from Rio de Janeiro, to the 15th of May.

The Brazilian Parliament was opened on the 3d May. The Emperor's speech alludes to the slave trade in the following terms: "Notwithstanding all measures taken for the repression of the abominable trade in slaves, some adventurers have dared to try new speculations, but the vigilance of my Government, supported by public opinion, has frustrated them, as I hope it will always happen. The trade in slaves is completely done away with throughout the whole empire."

The budget for the years 1857 and 1858 had just been published. The debit and credit of the empire for the year are calculated at £4,601,999 3s. 4d. The home debt is computed to the 31st of December last as £8,815,950, and the foreign one at £5,889,900. The imports and exports in the years 1854 and 1855 are valued at £20,092,387 10s. 6d. Of this sum £5,907,908 belonged to Great Britain, £11,433,048 13s. 10d. to France, £81,130 10s. 7d. to the United States, and £741,218 15s. to Portugal and possessions. These results show, when compared with those of former years, a considerable increase in the export. The new Customs tariff was about to be published. The Minister, fearing that there would be a decrease in the receipts in consequence of a decrease in the duties on imports, intended re-establishing the duty of 8 per cent. on exports.

In coffee, the transactions on account of news from Europe being unsatisfactory, 48,000 bags were sold at a decline of about 200 reis; but the coffee-dealers were firm, and maintained the prices they asked. Two new banking companies had been proposed, and the shares all subscribed.

At Bahia yellow fever had but slightly decreased among the shipping. About five deaths occurred daily in the city, from cholera. The Bahia railway was to be commenced shortly. At the opening of the Provincial Assembly, the President urged the necessity of combination for the purpose of carrying out many improvements necessary for the welfare of the Province. The importation of free labor was considered the most essential.

News from Buenos Ayres.

BUSINESS—THE INDIANS—CONFIRMATION OF THE ELECTIONS—TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to April 30, and from Montevideo to May 3.

At Buenos Ayres commercial matters presented a healthy tone, and in consequence of the moderate importations the market had improved. Export produce accumulated slowly, and, with the exception of tallow, grease and horse-hides, the short supply had the effect of maintaining firm prices. In hides and wool prices have advanced from 10 to 12 per cent.

The Indians had desisted from their incursions, and it was hoped that the endeavors of M. LARGUIA to effect an arrangement with CALFUCURA, their Chief, would be successful. The elections of March 30 have been confirmed.

General URQUIZA had concluded, in the name of the Confederated Provinces, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Brazil.

News from Australia.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD—TRADE AT MELBOURNE—STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE—AFFAIRS AT BALLARAT, ETC.

Advices from Melbourne, via England are received to March 26.

The price of gold at Melbourne had risen to £3 18s. 6d. per oz.

The shipments from Melbourne in the week ending March 26 included 68,867 ounces of gold, and £10,000 in specie, by the Morning Star, bound to Bristol; and 41,073 ounces of gold, with £110,000 in specie, by the George Marshall bound to London. The amount of the shipments which had been made to England during five weeks is no less than 337,000 oz. of gold, and £350,000 in specie.

The gold fields are yielding more largely than ever, at the rate of nearly twenty millions sterling per annum. The produce of the first three months of 1856 was nearly double that of the corresponding period of 1855.

Trade at Melbourne continues steady; the balance is in favor of the Colony; the value of the exports for five weeks being £1,191,000, against an amount of £1,400,000 in imports. The price of all the necessaries of life moderate, and the want of laborers being generally felt, emigrants from England are invited to come out.

Melbourne having been deprived for 103 days of any advices from England, the Legislature of Victoria had been urged to take measures for the establishment of a regular and speedy steam-packet communication, and the sum of £50,000 has been voted for that purpose.

In New South Wales, as well as in the province of Victoria, it appears that the attempts to bring the constitutional system of responsible government into working order have not in the first instance been very successful.

There is also some intelligence from New Zealand, where, although the natives in the neighborhood of Taranaki were still in a disquieted state at the latest date of our news, the colony in general continues to enjoy as much peace and prosperity as the other provinces of the Australian group.

The Ballarat *Star* states that the gold [illegible] deposited there was 56,864 ounces, being a decrease since the previous week of only 2,000 ounces, while the escort had taken down no less than 38,472 ounces, of which 24,000 ounces were from Ballarat alone. The usual government escort was found insufficient to take this large quantity, and a portion of it was sent by the telegraph coach, under charge of four armed police. Nearly £12,000 in cash had also gone down, so that Ballarat alone had in one week contributed to the public resources of the colony upwards of £120,000. The *Star* adds, "Yet, withal, we have to beg and pray for many months before we can get a paltry £1,000 expended upon works of permanent utility to the district. When money was voted for our roads it was discovered to be too late for this season, and the contrast, owing to the approach of Winter, is deferred for another six or twelve months. The Melbourne Government seems to treat Ballarat as some place beyond the pale of civilization, and refuses our demands for roads, a post-office, and an efficient magistrate, in order that we may retain our pristine simplicity of manners."

The Adelaide papers mention that in the Legislative Council, Mr. MACDERMOTT had moved an address to the Governor in favor of making Western Australia the penal settlement for convicts from South Australia. The motion was negatived.

MR. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH.

Defence of Massachusetts and Senator Sumner.

On Friday last, June 20, Hon. A. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, addressed the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will bear witness that I have not pressed myself upon its deliberations. I never before asked its indulgence. I have assailed no man, nor have I sought to bring reproach upon any man's State. But while such has been my course, as well as the course of my colleagues from Massachusetts, upon this floor, certain members have seen fit to assail the State which I in part represent, not only with words, but with blows.

In remembrance of these things, and seizing the first opportunity which has presented itself for a long time, I stand here to-day to say a word for old Massachusetts. Not that she needs it—no Sir; for in all that constitutes true greatness, in all that gives abiding strength in the great qualities of head and of heart, in moral power, in material prosperity, in intellectual resources and physical ability, by the general judgment of mankind, according to her population, she is the first State. There does not live any man any where who knows anything, to whom praise of Massachusetts would not be needless. She is as far beyond that as she is beyond censure. Members here may sneer at her—they may praise her past at the expense of the present—but I say, with a full conviction of its truth, that Massachusetts in her present performances is even greater than in her past recollections. And when I have said this, what more can I say?

Sir, although I am here as her youngest and humblest member, yet as her Representative I feel that I am the peer of any man upon this floor. Occupying that high stand-point, with modesty but with firmness, I cast down her glove to the whole band of her assailants. She has been assailed in the House and out of the House, at the other end of the Capitol and at the other end of the Avenue. There have been brought against her general charges and specific charges. I am sorry to add that not the least among her assailants is the President of the United States, who not only assails Massachusetts, but the whole North. He defends one section of the Union at the expense of the other. He declares that one section has ever been mindful of its Constitutional obligations, and that the other has not. He declares that if one section of our country were a foreign country, the other would have just cause of war against it. And to sustain these remarkable declarations, he goes into an elaborate perversion of history,—such as that Virginia ceded her lands against the interests of the South, for the benefit of the North—when the truth is she ceded her lands as New-York and other States did, for the benefit of the whole country. She gave her lands to Freedom because she thought Freedom better than Slavery; because it was the policy of the times, and events have vindicated that policy. It is a perversion of history when he says that the territory of the country has been acquired more for the benefit of the North than for the South. He says that substantially, Sir, out of the territory thus acquired, six Slave States and two Free States have come into the Union, with a pledge for four more, while but two have come into the Union as free, and one of these, as we all know, fought its way into the Union through a compromise degrading to the North.

The North does not object to the acquisition of territory when it is desired, but she desires that the complexion of that territory shall be free. If such a complexion had been given, how different would have been the fortune of the Republic to-day. This may be ascertained by comparing the progress of Ohio with that of any Slave State in the Mississippi valley. It will appear more clearly by comparing the Free with the Slave regions. I have not time to do more than notice them.

Freedom and Slavery started together in the great race on this Continent. In the very year the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, slaves landed in Virginia. Freedom has gone on trampling down barbarism and planting States, building the symbols of its faith by every lake and every river, until now the sons of the Pilgrims stand by the shore of the Pacific. Slavery has also made its way toward the setting sun. It has reached the Rio Grande on the South, and the groans of its victims and the clank of its chains may be heard as it slowly ascends the western tributaries of the Mississippi River. Freedom has left the land bespangled with free schools, and filled the whole heaven with the shining towers of religion and civilization. Slavery has left desolation, ignorance and death in its path. When we look at these things; when we see what the country would have been had Freedom been given to the Territories; when we think what it would have been but for this blight in the bosom of the country and the South, that the whole South—that fair land God has blessed so much—would have been covered with cities and villages and railroads, and that the entire country in the place of 25,000,000 of people, 35,000,000 would have hailed the rising morn exulting in republican liberty,—when we think of these things, how must every honest man: how must every man with any brains in his head, or heart in his bosom, regret that the policy of old Virginia in her better days, did not become the animated policy of this expanding Republic.

It is a perversion of history, I say, when the President intimates that the adoption of the Constitution abrogated the ordinance of 1787. It was recognized by the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution, and it has been sanctioned by every President from Washington down. It is a perversion of history when the President intimates that the Missouri Compromise was made against the interests of the South, and for the benefit of the North. The truth—the unmistakable truth—was, that it was forced by the South on the North. It received the united vote of the South. It was claimed as a victory of the South. The men who voted for it were sustained in the South, and those who voted for it in the North passed into oblivion; and, though some of them are physically alive to-day, they are as politically dead as are the President and his immediate advisers. Not only has the President perverted history, but he has turned Sectionalist. He has become the champion of Sectionalism. He makes the extraordinary declaration that, if a State is refused admission into the Union, because her Constitution embraced Slavery as an institution, then one section of the country would, of necessity be compelled to dissolve its connection with the people of the other section. What does he mean? Does he mean to say that there are traitors in the South? Does he mean to say, if they are voted down, that then they ought not to submit? If he does, and if they mean to back him in the declaration, then I say the quicker we try the strength of this great Government the better. Not only has he said that, but members have said on this floor, again and again, that if the Fugitive Slave law—which has nothing sacred about it—which I deem unconstitutional—which South Carolina deems unconstitutional—if that be repealed, that this Union will cease to exist.

Mr. KEITT—I wish to know from the gentleman from Massachusetts by what authority he says South Carolina holds the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional?

Mr. BURLINGAME—By the authority of the Charleston *Mercury*. Taking that paper from his pocket, Mr. BURLINGAME read:

"Of the action of Massachusetts in the abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law, we have no complaint to make. It was from the first a miserable illusion, and worse, in fact, for it was an infringement upon one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution, which provides that fugitives from labor, upon demand shall be delivered up, but gives no power to Congress to act in this affair. The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States, or to the people. The clause above confers no power, but is the naked declaration of a right, and the power not being conferred results to the States as one of the incidents of sovereignty too dear to be trusted to the Federal Government.

Our Southern members strove for the passage of the law, and strove honestly; but it shows the evil of an unfortunate condition [illegible] principle, to [illegible] the Government to assume a power not conferred by the instrument of its creation, and to establish a precedent by which in all after time it will [illegible] to assume whatever right may have no [illegible] enforcement; and wearied with so many efforts to confine the Government to its limits of legitimate powers, we are pleased to have assistance from another quarter; and if the question shall be determined in her favor, we will sincerely rejoice in such a vindication of the Constitution."

That is my authority; but I do not wish to be interrupted. I say that it is not for the President and members on this floor to determine the life of this Union. This Union rests in the hearts of the American people, and cannot be eradicated; those, whenever any body shall lift his hand to smite down this Union, the people will subjugate that body to liberty and the Constitution. I do not wish to dwell on the President, and what he has said. Notwithstanding all this perversion of history, notwithstanding his violated pledges, and notwithstanding his warlike conflicts at Greytown and Lawrence, his servility has been repaid with scorn. I am glad of it. The South was right. When a man is false to the interests of his own heart and to Freedom, he cannot be trusted with the delicate interests of Slavery. I cannot express the delight, the delicious delight, I feel in the poetic justice that has been done; but at the same time I am not unmindful of the deep ingratitude that has hurried him to ruin, and then deserted and left him alone to die. [Applause.] If I were not too much of a Native American, I would quote the old Latin,—*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*—speak nothing but good of the dead. I can almost forgive him, considering his condition, the blistering words he let fall the other night, when he went through the ordeal of ratifying the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN. He said that we had received nothing at the hands of the Government, save its protection and its political blessings. We have not certainly received any offices; and as to its protection and political blessings, let the silence above the graves of those who sleep in their bloody shrouds in Kansas answer.

There have been general and specific charges made against old Massachusetts. The general charge, when expressed in polite language, is, that she has not been faithful to her Constitutional obligations. I deny it. I call for proof. I ask when, where, how? I say, on the contrary, that from the time when this Government came from the brains of her statesmen and the unconquerable arms of her warriors, she has been loyal to it. In peace she has added renown; in war her sons have crowded the way to death as to a festival. She has quenched the fires of rebellion on her own soil without federal aid. And when the banners of nullification flew in the Southern sky, speaking through the lips of WEBSTER in old Faneuil Hall, she stood by JACKSON and the Union. No man speaking in her name, no man wearing her ermine or clothed with her authority, ever did anything, or said anything, or decided anything not in accordance with her Constitutional obligations. Yet the hand of the Federal Government has been laid heavily upon her. That malignant spirit which has usurped this Government through the negligence of the people, too long, has pursued her with rancor and bitterness. She has seen go down before its invidious legislation, her commercial interest; she has seen her commerce perish, and ruin like a devastating fire sweep through her fields of industry; but amid all these things, Massachusetts has always lifted up her voice with unwavering devotion to the Union. She has heard the Federal drum in her streets; she has protected the person of that most odious man, odious both at the North and the South—the slave hunter. She has protected him when her soil throbbed with indignation from the sea to the New-York line. Sir, the temples of justice there have been clothed in chains. The Federal Courts in other States have been closed against her, and her citizens have been imprisoned and she has had no redress.

Yet, notwithstanding all these things, Massachusetts has always been faithful—has always been loyal to the Constitution. You may ask why, if she has been so wronged, so insulted, has she been true and faithful to the Union? Sir, because she knew, in her clear head, that those outrages came not from the generous hearts of the American people. She knew that when justice finally should assume the reins of Government, all would be well. She knew that when the Government ceased to foster the interests of Slavery alone, her interests would be respected and the whole country be blessed. It was this high Constitutional hope that has always swayed the head and heart of Massachusetts, and which has made her look out of the gloom of the present, and anticipate a glorious future. So much in relation to general charges against Massachusetts.

There are specific charges upon which I shall dwell for a moment. One is, that she has organized an Emigrant Aid Society. Did you not tell Massachusetts that the people of Kansas were to be left perfectly free to mould her institutions as they thought best? She knew, and she told you, that your doctrine of squatter sovereignty was a delusion and a snare. She opposed it as long as she could here, and when she could do it no longer she accepted the battle upon your pledge of fair play, determined to make Kansas a Free State. In this high motive the Emigrant Aid Society had its origin. Its objects are two-fold: freedom for Kansas and pecuniary reward; and it is so organized that pecuniary benefit cannot flow to the stockholders except through the prosperity of those whom it aids. The idea of the Society is this: To take capital and place it in advance of civilization—to take the elements of civilization, the saw-mill, the church, the schoolhouse, and plant them in the wilderness as an inducement to the emigrant. It has never armed one man. It has never paid one man's passage to Kansas. It is not a political society. It never asked, though I think it should have asked, the political sentiments of any man whom it has assisted to emigrate to Kansas. It has invested $100,000, and it has conducted from Massachusetts to Kansas from twelve to fifteen hundred of the flower of her people. Such is the Emigrant Aid Society, and such its action. It is this Society, so just and legal in its origin and its action, that has been made the pretext for the most bitter assaults upon Massachusetts. Sir, it is Christianity organized.

How have these legal and these proper means been met by those who propose to make Kansas a Slave State? The people of Massachusetts would not complain if the people who differed from them should go there to seek a peaceful solution of the conflicting questions. But how have they been met? By fraud and violence, by sackings, and burnings and murders. Laws have been forced upon them such as you have heard read to-day by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. COLFAX,) so atrocious that no man has risen here to defend one single one of them. Men have been placed over them whom they never elected; and this day, as has been stated by the gentleman from Indiana, civil war rages from one end of Kansas to the other. Men have been compelled to leave their peaceful pursuits, and starvation and death stare them in the face, and yet the Government stands idle,—no, not idle,—it gives its mighty arm to the side of the men who are trampling down law and order there. The United States troops have not been permitted to protect the Free-State men. When they have desired to do so, they have been withdrawn. I cannot enter into a detail of all the facts. It is a fact that war rages there to-day. Men kill each other at sight on both sides. All these things are known, and nobody can deny them. All the Western winds are burdened with the news of them, and they are substantiated equally on both sides.

Has the Government no power to make peace in Kansas, and to protect citizens there under the organic law of the Territory? I ask, in the name of old Massachusetts, if our honest citizens, who went to Kansas to build up homes for themselves and to secure the blessings of civilization, are not entitled to protection? She throws the responsibility upon this Administration, and holds it accountable, and so will the people at the polls next November.

Another charge is, that Massachusetts has passed a personal liberty bill. Well, Sir, I say that Massachusetts for her local legislation is not responsible to this House or to any member of it. I say, Sir, that if her laws were as bad as those atrocious laws of Kansas, you can do nothing with her. I say, if her statute books, instead of being filled with generous legislation,—legislation which ought to be interesting to her assailants, because it is in favor of the idiotic and the blind, [laughter,]—were filled like those of the State of Alabama, covering the State with whipping-posts, keeping half of her people in absolute Slavery, and nearly all the other half in subjection to 20,000 slaveholders; if the slaveholders themselves were not permitted to buy and make free, as they choose, their own property so sacred; if ignorance were increasing faster than the population, I say even then you could not do anything here with the local laws of Massachusetts.

I say the presumption is that the law, having been passed by a sovereign State, is Constitutional. If it is not Constitutional, then, Sir, when the proper tribunal shall have decided that question, what is there, I ask, in the history of Massachusetts which will lead us to believe that she will not abide by that result? I say there is nothing in the history of the State of Mississippi, or of South Carolina, early or recent, which makes Massachusetts desirous of emulating their example. I, Sir, agree with the South Carolina authority I have quoted here, in regard to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Sir, my time is passing away, and I must hasten on. The State of Massachusetts is the guardian of the rights of her citizens, and of the inhabitants within her border lines. If her citizens go beyond that line, into distant lands, or upon the ocean, then they look to the Federal arm for protection. But old Massachusetts is the State which is to secure to her citizens the inestimable blessing of trial by Jury, and the right of *habeas corpus*. All those things must come from her, and not from the Federal Government. I believe, with her great statesmen, and with her people, that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional. Mr. WEBSTER said that he thought it was not Constitutional. Mr. RANTOUL, another brilliant statesman of Massachusetts, said the same thing—they both thought that the clause of the Constitution was addressed to the States. Mr. WEBSTER bowed to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Prigg case; Mr. RANTOUL did not. Massachusetts believes it to be unconstitutional; but, whether it be Constitutional or not, she means, so long as the Federal Government undertakes to execute that law, that the Federal Government shall do it with its own instruments, vile or otherwise. She says that no one clothed with her authority shall do anything to help it. So long as the Federal Government undertakes to do it. But, Sir, I pass from this.

I did intend to reply *seriatim* to all the attacks which have been made upon the State, but I have not half time enough. The gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. BARKSDALE,) after enumerating a great many things he desired Massachusetts to do, said, amongst other things, that she must tear out of her statute-book this Personal Liberty law; when she had done that, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention, then, he said, "the South would forgive Massachusetts." The South forgive Massachusetts! Sir, forgiveness is an attribute of Divinity. The South has it not. Sir, forgiveness is a higher quality than justice even. The South [illegible] Massachusetts has already forgiven the South too many debts and too many insults. If we should do all the things the gentleman from Mississippi desired us to do, then the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. SHORTER) comes in and insists that Massachusetts shall do a great variety of other things before the South probably will forgive her. Among other things he declared that Massachusetts should blot out the fact that Gen. HULL, who surrendered Detroit, had his home in Massachusetts. No, Sir, she does not desire even to do that; for then she would have to blot out the fact that his gallant son who fell fighting for his country, in the same war, at Lundy's Lane—that great battle where Col. MILLER, (a Massachusetts man by adoption,) when asked if he could storm certain heights, replied, in a modest Massachusetts manner: "I will try, Sir." He stormed the heights.

The gentleman desires, also, that we should blot out the history of the connection of Massachusetts with the last war. Oh no! She can not do that. She cannot so dim the history of the American arms. She cannot so wrong the Republic! Where then would be your great sea fights? Where then would be the glory of "Old Ironsides," whose scuppers ran with Massachusetts blood? Where then would be the history of those brave fishermen, who swarmed from all her bays and all her ports, sweeping the enemy's commerce from the most distant seas? Ah, Sir! she cannot afford to blot out that history. You, Sir, cannot afford to let her do it—no, not even the South. She sustained herself in the last War. She paid her own expenses, and has not yet been paid from the Treasury of the nation. The enemy hovered on her coast, with his ships as numerous almost as the stars. He looked upon that warlike land, and the memory of the olden time came back upon him. He remembered how, more than forty years before that, he had trod on that soil—he remembered how vauntingly he invaded it, and how speedily he left it. He turned his glasses toward it, and beheld its people rushing from the mountains to the sea, to defend it, and he dared not attack it. Its capital stood in the salt sea spray, yet he could not take it. He sailed South where there was another capital, (not far from where we now stand,) forty miles from the sea; a few staggering, worn-out sailors and soldiers came here; they took it; how it was defended let the sons of the chivalry of Bladensburg answer! [Laughter.]

Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. KEITT,) made a speech, and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more sentimentality in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor. [Renewed laughter.] It was certainly very eloquent in some portions—very eloquent indeed; for the gentleman has indisputably an eloquent utterance, and an eloquent temperament. I do not wish to criticise much, but it opens in the most extraordinary manner with a "weird torch-light," and then he introduces a dead man, and then he galvanizes him and puts him in that chair, and then he makes him "point his cold finger" around this hall. Why, it almost frightens me to allude to it. [Laughter.] And then he turns it into a theatre, and then he changes, or transmogrifies the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. COLFAX) who has just spoken, into a snake, and makes him "wriggle up to the foot-lights"—and then he gives the snake hands, and these "mailed hands," and with one of them he throws off Cuba, and with the other snatches all the Canadas. Then he has men with "glozing mouths," and they are "singing psalms through their noses," and they are moving down upon the South "like an army with banners." Frightful, is it not? He calls our party at one time a "head," and then he calls it a "Hydra," and more which even to mention would be unlawful. Sir, his rhetoric seems to have the St. Vitus' dance. [Laughter.]

But I pass from his logic and his rhetoric, and dive over some historical mistakes much of the same nature as those made by the President, which I have already pointed out, and come to some of his sentences in which terrific questions and answers exploded. He answers hotly and tauntingly that the South wants none of our vagabond philanthropy. Sir, when the pestilence fluttered its yellow wings over the Southern States, and when Massachusetts poured out her treasures to a greater extent, in proportion to her population than any other State, was that vagabond philanthropy? I ask the people of Virginia and of Louisiana.

But, Sir, the gentleman was most tender and most plaintive when he described the starved operatives. Why, Sir the eloquence was most overwhelming upon some of my colleagues. I thought I saw the iron face of our Speaker soften a little when he listened to the unexpected sympathy of the gentleman with the hardships of his early life. Sir, he was an operative from boyhood to manhood, and a good one too. Ah, Sir, he did not appreciate as he tasted the sweet bread of honest toil, his real condition. He did not think, as he stood in the music of the machinery, which came from his cunning hand, how much better it would have been had he been born a slave, [laughter,] and put under the gentleman from South Carolina, (a kind master, as I have no doubt he is,) where he would have been well fed and clothed, and would have known none of the trials which doubtless meet him on every hand. How happy he would have been if, instead of being a Massachusetts operative, he had been a slave in South Carolina, fattening, singing and dancing upon the banks of some river in that State. [Great Laughter.]

Sir, if the gentleman will go to my District, and look upon the operatives and mechanics—if he will look upon some of these beautiful models which come from their brains, and which from time to time leap upon the waters of the Atlantic, out-flying all other clippers, bringing home wealth and victory with all the winds of Heaven, he might have reason to change his views.

The gentleman broke out in an exceedingly explosive question, something like this: "Did not the South, equally with the North, bare its forehead to the God of Battles?" I answer plainly, no Sir, she did not. She did not. Sir, Massachusetts furnished more men in the Revolution than the whole South together, and more by ten-fold than South Carolina. I am not including, of course, the [illegible] militia furnished by that State. There is no proof that they were ever engaged in any battle. I mean the regulars, and I say that Massachusetts furnished more than ten times as many men as South Carolina. I say, on the authority of [illegible] a member of this House, Mr. SABINE, in his history of the Loyalists, that more New-England men lie buried in the soil of South Carolina, than there were South Carolinians who laid their bones in the battles of the country. I say, when the Massachusetts General, LINCOLN, was defending Charleston, he was compelled to give up its defence because the people of that city would not fight. When Gen. GREENE, that Rhode Island blacksmith, took command of the Southern army, South Carolina had not a Federal soldier in the field, and the people of that State would not furnish supplies to his army, while the British army, in the State, was furnished with supplies almost exclusively from the people of that State. While the American army could not be recruited, the ranks of the British army were readily filled from South Carolina. The British post 96 was garrisoned almost exclusively from South Carolina. RAWDON's reserve corps was made up almost entirely by South Carolinians. Of the 800 prisoners who were taken at the battle of King's Mountain, of which we have heard so much, 700 were Southern Tories. The Maryland men gained the battle of Cowpens; Kentuckians, Virginians and North Carolinians gained the battle of King's Mountain. Few South Carolinians fought in the battles of Eutaw or Guilford. They were chiefly fought by men out of South Carolina, and they would have won greater fame and greater laurels if they had not been chiefly opposed by the citizens of the soil. Well might the British commander boast that he had reduced South Carolina into allegiance!

But, Sir, I will not proceed further with this history, out of regard for the fame of our common country—out of regard for the patriots—the SUMTERS, the MARIONS, the RUTLEDGES, the PINCKNEYS, the HAYNES. These were our true patriots, and I maintain that they were truer patriots, if possible, than patriots from any other State. Out of regard for these men, I will not quote from a letter of the patriot Gov. MATTHEWS to Gen. GREENE, in which he complains of the selfishness and utter imbecility of a great portion of the people of South Carolina.

But, Mr. Chairman, all these assaults upon the State of Massachusetts sink into insignificance compared with the one I am about to mention. On the 19th of May it was announced that Mr. SUMNER would address the senate upon the Kansas question. The floor of the Senate, the galleries and avenues leading thereto, were thronged with an expectant audience; and many of us left our places on this floor to hear the Massachusetts orator. To say that we were pleased—delighted with the speech we heard, would but faintly express the deep emotions of our hearts awakened by it. I need not speak of its language, nor of the nobility of its sentiments. It was heard by many, it has been read by millions. There has been no such speech made in the Senate since the days when those Titans of American eloquence, the WEBSTERS and HAYNES contended with each other for the mastery. It was made in the face of a hostile Senate. It continued through the greater portion of two days; and yet during that time the speaker was not once called to order. This fact is conclusive as to the personal and parliamentary decorum of the speech. He had provocation enough. His State has been called "hypocritical." He himself had been called "a puppy," "a fool," "a fanatic," a "dishonest man." Yet he was parliamentary from the beginning to the end of his speech. No man knew better than he did the proprieties of the place, for he had always observed them. No man knew better than he did Parliamentary law, because he had made it the study of his life. No man saw more clearly than he did the flaming sword of the Constitution turning every way at all the avenues of the Senate. But he was not thinking of these things; he was not thinking then of the "privileges" of the Senate, nor of the guarantees of the Constitution. He was there to denounce tyranny and crime, and he did it. He was there to speak for the rights of an empire, and he did it bravely and grandly.

So much for the occasion of the speech. A word—

and I shall be pardoned—about the Speaker himself. He is my friend. For many and many a year I have looked to him for guidance and light, and I never looked in vain. He never had a personal enemy in his life. His character is as pure as the snow that falls upon his native hills. His heart overflows with kindness [illegible], having the upright form of a man. He is a ripe scholar and a chivalric gentleman. He sat at the feet of Channing, and drank in the sentiments of that noble soul. He bathed himself in the learning and undying lore of the great jurist Story, and the hand of Jackson with its honors and its offices sought him early in life; but he shrank from them all [illegible]. Sir, he is the pride of Massachusetts. His mother Commonwealth found him adorning the highest walks of literature and law, and she bid him go and grace somewhat the rough character of political life. The people of Massachusetts, the old and the young and the middle-aged, now pay their full homage to the beauty of his public and private life. Such is Charles Sumner.

On the 22d day of May, when the Senate and the House had clothed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen in the battle of life in the distant State of Missouri, the Senator from Massachusetts sat, in the silence of the Senate chamber, engaged in employments appertaining to his office, when a member from this House, who had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution, stole into the Senate—that place which had hitherto been held sacred against violence—and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. Keitt (in his seat)—That is false.

Mr. Burlingame—I will not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language; doubtless he is responsible for his.

Mr. Keitt—I am.

Mr. Burlingame—I shall stand by mine. One blow was enough; but it did not satiate the wrath of that spirit which had pursued him through two days. Again, and again, and again, quicker and faster, fell the leaden blows, until he was torn away from his victim, when the Senator from Massachusetts fell into the arms of his friends, and his blood ran down the Senate floor.

Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the Constitution it violated; I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow; I denounce it in the name of humanity. I denounce it in the name of civilization, which it outraged. I denounce it in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize-fighters respect. What! Strike a man when he is pinioned—when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak in no sort of revenge. I do not believe that member has a friend who must not, in his heart of hearts, condemn the act. Even the member himself, if he has left a spark of the chivalry and gallantry attributed to him—he himself must loathe and scorn the act. But, much as I reprobate the act, much more do I reprobate the conduct of those who were by and saw the outrage perpetrated. Sir, especially do I notice the conduct of that Senator recently from the free platform of Massachusetts, with the odor of her hospitality on him, who stood there, not only silent and quiet while it was going on, but, when it was over, approved the act. And, more, when he had time to cool—when he had slept on it—he went into the Senate Chamber of the United States and shocked the sensibilities of the world by approving it. Another Senator did not take part, because he feared his motives might be questioned, exhibiting as extraordinary delicacy as that individual who refused to rescue a drowning mortal, because he had not been introduced to him. [Laughter.] Another said that he had not spoken to him for two years, and yet if rumor be true, that Senator has declared that himself and family are more indebted to Mr. Sumner than to any other man. Yet when he saw him borne bleeding by he turned and went on the other side. Oh, magnanimous Slidell! Oh, prudent Douglas! Oh, audacious Toombs!

Sir, there are questions arising out of this which are far more important than those of a mere personal nature. Of these personal considerations I shall speak when the question comes properly before us, if I am permitted to do so. The higher question involves the very existence of the Government itself. If, Sir, freedom of speech is not to remain to us, what is the Government worth? If we from Massachusetts, or any other State—Senators or Members of the House—are to be called to account by some "gallant nephew" of some "gallant uncle," when we utter something which does not suit their sensitive nature, we desire to know it.

If the conflict is to be transferred from the peaceful intellectual field to one where it is said, "honors are easy and responsibilities equal," then we desire to know it. Massachusetts, if her sons and representatives are to have the rod held over them, the time may come—though she utters no threats—when she may be called upon to withdraw them to her own bosom where she can furnish to them that protection which is not vouchsafed to them under the flag of their common country. But while she permits us to remain we shall do our duty; we shall speak whenever we choose to speak, whenever we will, and how we will, regardless of the consequences.

Sir, the sons of Massachusetts are educated at the knees of their mothers in the doctrines of peace and good-will, and God knows we desire to cultivate those feelings—feelings of social kindness and public kindness. The House will bear witness that I have not violated or trespassed upon any of them; but Sir, if we are pushed too long and too far, there are men from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts who will not shrink from a defence of freedom of speech and the State they represent on any field where they may be assailed.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

U. S. TROOPS OUT WITH ARTILLERY.

Interesting Details of Recent Events

Continued Depredations Throughout the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

ATTACK ON PALMYRA.

On Monday night a party of Senator Douglas' "subduing" posse made an attack on Palmyra, a town some fifteen miles southeast from this place. A company of United States Dragoons were near by and were informed of the attack, whereupon a party of six were detailed to disperse them. To these the ruffians refused to yield and another party of the troops were accordingly sent, before whom the valiant posse fled. The posse numbered sixty, and were mounted—"they declared that they had writs against persons in the town, and they were bound to have them."

MURDER, AND WHO DID IT.

On last Thursday a party of Gen. Whitfield's "Westport Regulators," who had once been dispersed by Col. Sumner, and "had promised him upon the honor of gentlemen that they would return to their homes," took a Mr. Cantrell prisoner. Cantrell was formerly a Missourian, was a Free-State man and resided at Palmyra. His captors took him to their camp. Hardly had they got there when Milton McGee, of Westport, and another person, took him a short distance into the wood and shot him dead. Another prisoner who was confined in their camp at the time Cantrell was brought in, says that two persons took him a short distance from the camp and fired three shots at him. After the first and second shots he heard screams, but after the third all was quiet. These persons returned without the prisoner.

From other sources which find credit here, it is known that one of these persons was Milton McGee, of Westport. McGee had a son taken prisoner and wounded in one of the "battles" which have lately taken place here. This fact enraged Milton and he has threatened revenge. McGee is a man of influence and of reputed wealth. He has taken great interest in the affairs of the Territory, having attended to its elections, and more than once volunteered to aid in enforcing the Territorial laws. As he has testified his devotion to the "subduing cause," and shown his bravery and determination in enforcing it, by thus coolly butchering an unarmed and defenceless prisoner, we would suggest to Douglas to move that he be presented with the thanks of the nation and a sword.

CANTRELL, THE MURDERED MAN.

Cantrell was a married man. He came from Missouri here. His reputation among those well acquainted with him is that of a quiet, orderly man, and kind neighbor. It is reported that his wife has become insane, so badly has the circumstance weighed upon her. If so, then we have two maniac wives in Kansas, made so in consequence of the cold-blooded butchery of their husbands by the law-and-order—the Administration men of the border. Will Pierce in his farewell message say: "Some little trouble has happened in Kansas, but not enough to call for the interposition of the Executive?"

Travelers from Westport report that there are seven dead bodies on Cedar Creek—or near there. One of these is the body of Mr. Cantrell—the others have not been identified.

The highway between here and Westport is still closely guarded. Every person traveling that way is stopped and searched, and liable to be taken prisoner. No man, except a Pro-Slavery man, can come through with safety. The Ruffians appropriate not only the goods they find in the wagons, but wagons, goods, horses and the driver, if he interposes any ob-[illegible]

[illegible] TRADE WITH KANSAS CITY.

In consequence of these acts, the highway between [illegible] and Kansas City is deemed closed. Our [illegible] are looking towards Leavenworth City as a port of entry for them. Heretofore Kansas City has done all our forwarding and received nearly all our trade. Emigrants for the valley of Kansas and the southern part of the Territory have disembarked there, and either there or in adjoining towns have purchased their teams and all other articles necessary for their pioneer journey. To all this trade, if the influence now in operation is lasting, the merchants of Kansas City must bid farewell. We cannot submit to the outrages committed by their mobs, nor shall we patronize and encourage those who use the wealth our trade has given them, to enslave us.

ARREST BY DRAGOONS.

To-day a party of U. S. Dragoons visited town, headed by a Dr. Haman, and arrested a man named David Evans. A few days ago Evans had a personal dispute with the Doctor—who is a Pro-Slavery man—upon matters growing out of the destruction of the town; the Doctor justifying it and Evans condemning it—which dispute ended by Evans slapping his face. To-day the Doctor, who, by the way, is almost a stranger in town, comes clothed with the authority of a Deputy Sheriff, and, at the head of twenty U. S. Dragoons, made an attack upon Evans, who, like a wise man, retreated before such an overwhelming force. While Evans was running away, with the Dragoons in full chase, the Doctor commanded them to "shoot him!" which order they did not obey. Evans, finding he could not run as fast as the horses, surrendered, and was taken by them to Lecompton.

Deputy Sheriffs and other officers whose duty it is to execute law are very plenty now. Any Pro-Slavery man can get a writ out against a Free-State man, be deputized as Sheriff, and, at the head of the U. S. troops, enforce it. Coleman, the murderer of Dow, has been acting in that capacity, and it is a common rumor that Shannon has appointed him "Justice of the Peace!"

RAVAGES OF BANDITTI.

We are constantly hearing of robberies. The surrounding country seems infested with bands of desperadoes, whose only object is plunder. This morning, a Mr. John Clary, who resides within five miles of town, while hunting for his cattle, was stopped by three men, who demanded his horse. Clary made his escape by putting spurs to his horse. One of them fired upon him, but did not hit him. These depredations are not confined to the property of Free-State men—both parties have to suffer. Life and property stand upon equality—they are both insecure. If a Pro-Slavery man murders a Free-State man, or robs him of his property, instead of rendering himself liable for punishment, he only increases his chance for public honor. If we are to believe the testimony given before the Committee, such men are the men selected for jurymen! It is all well enough, however; it is only a part, and a very effectual one, of the "subduing" operation.

THE COURT AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The Court is in session at Tecumseh, Judge Burrell presiding. This Court will probably indict all the members of our State Legislature. Topeka, the temporary capitol under our State organization, is in the same county, and, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the Court.

A company of the U. S. Dragoons are stationed at Topeka, and on the Fourth of July, the day our Legislature meets, they will probably have an opportunity to immortalize themselves by arresting its members. We care not how soon it is made clearly manifest that this Missouri Territorial Government of ours is enforced and sustained by the bayonets of the United States. Take them away, and the concern is powerless.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Lawrence, Friday, June 13, 1856.

GOVERNOR SHANNON FRIGHTENED.

Shannon, who last Sunday started for St. Louis, on Wednesday returned as far as Fort Leavenworth. At Kansas City he heard of the gathering of larger bodies of his Missouri soldiery, who, probably in obedience to his declaration made before the destruction of Lawrence, viz.: "By G—d, the people of Lawrence want war, and by G—d they shall have it," were collecting together in order to finish a work then so gloriously begun. He heard some 4,000 or 5,000 had assembled, and that they, in utter disregard of his proclamation, and in defiance of Colonel Sumner's command, were determined to come into the Territory and drive every Free-State man from it. With this news he hastened to Col. Sumner, laid it before him, and, in connection with him, pretends to be doing all that he can to protect the settlers from the invaders. It is said, by those who have seen him, that Shannon is very much alarmed. Has "Little Giant" stock fallen below par lately?

SHANNON AND SUMNER ARRIVE IN LAWRENCE.

Shannon and Colonel Sumner have just arrived in town, accompanied by Sumner's aids. It is the first time Shannon has visited town since the conclusion of peace, last December. Unfortunately for him, he can drink no whisky in the Free-State Hotel now. With Sumner came three pieces of artillery, which, with forty troops, it is said, are to be stationed here. It is very kind in Sumner to station them here, for our protection, as we need them very much, now that our most valuable property is destroyed. Sumner and his Dragoons have now been in the field three weeks; since then the Free-State men, collected together in camps, have been dispersed, and some, we know not by what constitutional right, have been disarmed; prisoners taken by Free-State men have, at the command of the Dragoons, been delivered up, and their property also. The Dragoons have visited the camps of Pro-Slavery men, and taken their "word of honor, as gentlemen," that they would disperse, and then left them without enforcing the order. It was a party of these men who had promised to disperse, that took Cantrell prisoner and then murdered him. It was a party of Gen. Whitfield's men who sacked and plundered Ossawatomie after the General, "upon his honor," had promised Col. Sumner that his forces should disband, and return to their homes. The Dragoons closely watch the Free-State men and see that they disband;—if the same watchfulness had been displayed towards the ruffians under Whitfield and others, the bodies of seven men would not now fatten the buzzards on Cedar Creek, Ossawatomie would not have been pillaged, nor would the traveler between here and Westport been subject to robbery by the banditti of the border. Col. Sumner, in excuse, this morning, said, "we cannot do everything at once." Let him, and let the Border Ruffian administration understand that the people of Kansas will fight if partiality is shown in this matter.

SUMNER'S COUNSELLORS.

Col. Sumner, when he was last here, had for an adviser, or companion, Dr. Jno. P. Wood; now he has Shannon. Jno P. Wood is Judge of Probate for this County. He was in company with Clark last December, when Barber was murdered, and by those who know him is regarded as a fit companion for the "Douglas Banditti" assembled at Lecompton. The reputation of Shannon is well known—in regard to both, we say that if such men are to be the counselors of Col. Sumner, the people have as much to fear from him as from the Missourians.

A MESSAGE FROM CAMP.

A messenger has just arrived from the United States Camp at Palmyra to Col. Sumner, bearing important dispatches. Immediately on its receipt the Colonel ordered the Artillery, which was then crossing at the ferry, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Palmyra, and, without finishing his dinner, started for the scene of trouble himself, in company with Shannon. It seems, that on the night of the attack upon Palmyra, by the Border Banditti, they refused to disperse at the command of the officer—who, not having sufficient force of his own to compel them, divided his ammunition among the citizens, and requested them to aid him in defending the town. After this the banditti withdrew, promising to disperse. Dragoons were sent to watch them, to see that they did so, who, on their return, reported that the party kept continually dropping off, in companies of three or four, in every hiding place and thicket, and they believed they had seperated only to unite again. Since then the Border Banditti have assembled there again in larger numbers, threatening an attack upon the troops and town.

Some of our citizens have conversed with Shannon this forenoon concerning the trouble, and have told him that if he needed assistance they could raise him a company of two hundred men. To this he replied, "That he did not know but he might have to use them, and, if he did, he would furnish them with arms." *It would be somewhat curious if Shannon should be compelled to call on the traitors and rebels of the Territory, "armed with their Sharps' rifles, supplied by the Emigrant Aid Companies," to sustain the United States troops, and the last vestige of United States authority here, against the law-and order men of Missouri.* No such spectacle will be exhibited, however. Rumors of a reliable character announce the approach of persons to assist us from Iowa, and our State Government is to complete its organization on the 4th July. These facts, in connection with a desire on the part of the people to meet in convention at Topeka at the assembling of the Legislature to defend it if necessary, may account for the presence of so large a body of troops here at the present time. Lieut. Mackintosh insultingly told a band of our men whom he ordered to disperse, "*You have got to obey the Territorial Laws, and you may as well return to your homes and make up your minds to that effect.*" The Court now in session at Tecumseh will indict the members of the Legislature, and the United States troops will if possible enforce the writs. This is the decree of the Administration and of their compeers in the Blue Lodges of Western Missouri. When that moment arrives, the five thousand Missourians who now blur the eyes of Shannon will in a most re-[illegible] number disappear from his vision. We know, that the Ruffians are gathering in numbers, but we also know that Shannon has no fear from them—nor has the Administration.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The following interesting items I inclose to you.

A UNITED STATES PASS.

Tecumseh, K. T., June 11, 1856.

The bearer, Robert Hill, is going from here to Kansas City and back. I hereby request all persons to refrain from molesting or detaining him. He must pass and repass.

I. B. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal.

Robert Hill was robbed by the Administration footpad between Westport and Lawrence, of his team and money. He went to Lecompton to see Shannon and Donaldson. Shannon was away, and Donaldson took him in charge, but did nothing more than to give him this pass and a letter to Col. Boone, of Westport, requesting him to use his influence to get the stolen property returned. This pass of Donaldson's requests the persons who murdered the seven men whose bodies are on Cedar Creek, who sacked Ossawatomie, who attacked Palmyra, and who daily rob the travelers on the highway of their money, their horses and wagons, to let Robert Hill pass and repass. Is this not proof positive, that the United States authority in this Territory has something to do with the outrageous crimes now committed?

A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN CORRESPONDENT.

Independence, Mo., Thursday, June 12, 1856.

Postmaster, Lawrence, Kansas Territory:

There were some men here yesterday trying to get men to go with them to the Territory, for the purpose of going to Topeka to burn it up. Now for God's sake send an express immediately up to that place, and get the people there to send for the United States troops to protect them. One of the men that was here was named William Donaldson, and he said that Shannon had left the Territory and gone home, and left Woodson as acting Governor, and that he would let the Pro-Slavery Party do as they please, and that now was the time to burn, kill, and drive every Free-State man from the Territory.

I am a Pro-Slavery man myself, but I want things done honorably, and give you the warning now. Do not delay, for they will be on Topeka in a very few days.

Respectfully, JAMES BROWN.

This is not my proper name, but what I have said is truth.

The William Donaldson here spoken of, is the Auditor of the Territory, and the individual whom the bogus Legislature decided should fill the vacancy in the Territorial Council, caused by the resignation of M. F. Conway, Esq. He is simply a fair specimen of the officers of our Territorial Government, Executive and Judicial; and it is such a Government and such officers that the Dragoons of the United States are now enforcing upon the freemen of Kansas. For us there can be, there is no hope, save in the election of a President more devoted to Constitutional Liberty than to National Democracy. Dare James Buchanan say whether or not he incorses the acts of the Administration in Kansas? *Unless that man is defeated, Kansas is doomed!*

Pro-Slavery Meeting at Westport—A Row—Movements of Gov. Shannon and Col. Sumner—Continued Disturbances.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Friday, June 13, 1856.

I returned last night from Leavenworth and Kansas City, and find, both at home and abroad, that the storm is by no means abating. The day I was at Kansas (the 10th) there was a public meeting at Westport, called for the "orderly citizens" of Jackson County, for the purpose of condemning the whole routine of outrages in the Territory, and disowning any part or interest in the matter. This seemed very strangely hypocritical to many of their own citizens as well as to me, and still more to their Southern friends, who had come to fight the battles of Kansas by their solicitation. However, the meeting was well attended, and they soon organized and reported a batch of resolutions prepared beforehand, denouncing, in strong language, the robberies and murders now so frequent along the border and even in their own county and town. Gassy speeches were also forthcoming to sustain the resolutions, in which they urged that this high-handed course was destroying their entire business, corrupting their morals, and ruining all their future prospects as a community. Their own fingers were beginning to burn by the very fires they had kindled, and now they must throw water to save their reputation.

Some Kentuckians attended the meeting to learn how the father would manage to disown the child, and at this stage of the meeting they "opened" upon the hypocrites, and gave some of the most forcible logic they ever listened to.

They told them them that they were not so lucky as to pass those resolutions and send them to the world as the sentiment of Jackson County; that the people of that County were as deeply implicated as any from the South; that they had been the very front of the whole invasion; that they had called the South to their aid, and now, when the consequences began to recoil upon themselves, they could not be allowed to skulk out from the responsibility, and say they frowned upon the whole matter. No. If that was their game, they would send Kentucky after them, and their double-dealing should be exposed. The debate became very exciting upon both sides, and ended in a row. They could not carry the resolutions, and only about half a dozen remained until they adjourned. So much for Jackson County hypocrisy.

Gov. Shannon started several days since, intending to leave the Territory, but he came in contact with the robbers about Westport, and saw men robbed before his own eyes. He became alarmed more than ever for his own safety, and instead of going down the River took the first boat up, and threw himself—as report there says—upon Col. Sumner for protection. I cannot vouch for its truth, however. Col. Sumner is very actively engaged in calling all the force he can obtain into this vicinity. He arrived here yesterday with Gov. Shannon, one company of dragoons and five pieces of artillery. He rides in much haste from place to place, and seems thoroughly woke up. He said at Leavenworth, when told that seventy-one of the ruffians had drawn their guns upon his men under Lieut. McIntosh, at Palmyra, that he would "send them to h—ll on the short line if he could get at them." He is evidently expecting to fight. We are all expecting the same. One Free-State man has been found dead near Palmyra. Robberies are taking place every day, and neither life nor property is safe anywhere until military force drives the mob out of Kansas. We hear of help near by. Thank God.

RANDOLPH.

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.

What was said to Brooks by the Charleston Committee.

The following cool correspondence is published in the Charleston *Mercury:*

Charleston, Monday, May 28, 1856.

To Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Charleston, in their own behalf and in behalf of many others, beg your acceptance of the accompanying cane. It has been purchased with the contribution of the smallest coin in use by those who sympathise with and support you in the position you now occupy, in consequence of your recent chastisement of the Senator from Massachusetts. We are proud to say that we know of no one in this metropolis who does not share with you in the just indignation which the speech of that Senator provoked, and who does not approve the instinct which prompted you to the punishment of one whose scurrility should deprive him of Senatorial protection, as it has already taken from him Senatorial respect. His incendiary and treasonable orations are but the evidences of the length to which the toleration of irresponsible factionists will lead those whose love of country is lost in the desire to gratify selfish notoriety at any cost. *Your rebuke, it is hoped, will satisfy such men, that there are consequences besides those provided by law, for which they must prepare.*

It is not because this Senator has been pleased to advocate doctrines, the practical adoption of which would develop, as the least of its evils, a dissolution of the Union; nor because that in doing so he has exhibited a temper so selfish in its tendencies and indecent in its development as to cause every true lover of his country to regret that he sits in the Senate Chamber of the Union; but it is because he has dared, in contravention of all propriety, and with studied contempt of all decorum, to introduce our State in his debate, in terms so gross and insulting, that no son of hers could have remained unmoved. In your case additional aggravation was found in the fact that the terms in which your venerable relative was referred to, made it your duty, in his absence, to punish the aggressor. You have put the Senator from Massachusetts where he should be. *You have applied a blow to his back. He has undergone the infamy of personal punishment. His submission to your blows has now qualified him for the closest companionship with a degraded class.* But any class, however degraded, will regard with indifference one who, noisy in the assertion of another's rights, is indisposed to assert his own.

With great respect, yours truly,
S. S. FARRAR,
JAMES GILLILAND,
A. CANADY,
E. J. DAWSON,
W. B. CARLISLE,
And others.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 12, 1856.

S. S. Farrar, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* I beg to tender my respectful acknowledgments to yourself and the gentlemen associated with you for the handsome cane received a few days since by express. The act which you are pleased to commend was the result of a sense of duty, [illegible] would have cheerfully performed had they been in my position. I accept the Palmetto cane as an evidence of the generosity of my friends in Charleston, and not for any merit of my own.

I have the honor to be, respectfully and truly, your friend and servant,
P. S. BROOKS.

Mr. Sumner Declines the Boston Testimonial.

From the Boston Atlas, 20th.

At a meeting held last evening in Mercantile Hall, of the subscribers to the testimonial in honor of Charles Sumner's recent speech in the Senate in favor of Free Kansas, Prof. F. D. Huntington was called to the Chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was to act upon a communication received from Mr. Sumner. The Secretary then read the following letter:

Washington, Friday, June 13, 1856.

My Dear Sir: The papers speak of a token planned by you in approbation of my recent speech, exposing the crime against Kansas. Pardon me, if in advance of any direct information, that I say to you frankly, that I cannot allow this flattering project to proceed further.

It is enough for me that you and your generous associates approve what I said. Such sympathy and support in the cause of which I am a humble representative, is all that I ask for myself or am willing to accept. But the cause itself has constant claims on us all. And I trust not to seem too bold if I express a desire that the contributions intended for the testimonial to me may be applied at once and without abatement of any kind to the recovery and security of Freedom in Kansas.

It was for this that I spoke in the Senate, and shall be proud to regard these contributions thus applied as my words hardened into deeds.

Believe me, my dear Sir, with much regard,
Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Carlos Pierce, Esq.

A beautiful design of the testimonial which it had been proposed to offer Mr. Sumner, was also submitted to the meeting. It was to have been a massive and elaborate silver vase, two feet in height. Upon its summit was a figure representing Charles Sumner holding his Kansas speech in his right hand; on either side were the figures of Justice and Freedom, crowning him with a wreath of laurels. A winged genius sits at his feet, and is inscribing his name on a tablet; figures representing Victory are upon the arms of the vase, heralding the triumph of Freedom. Above the inscription to Mr. Sumner, and in the centre, was the coat of arms of Massachusetts. On the foot of the vase, was the coat of arms of the nation between masks and appropriate emblems of Liberty and Slavery. Although all were unwilling to abandon this favorite plan of expressing to Mr. Sumner by a substantial token their sympathy and their support, yet they were of the opinion that his letter left them no choice in the matter, and after discussing many plans for the disposition of the funds already raised, the suggestion of Mr. Sumner was unanimously adopted by the following Resolves:

That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to subscribe the amount of funds in his hands, to aid the cause of "Freedom in Kansas," in the name of Hon. Charles Sumner.

That the subscribers be notified by the Secretary, of the above vote, and have leave to withdraw their subscriptions.

Shocking Tragedies in New-Orleans.

A LADY MURDERED, AND THE MURDERER KILLED.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, June 16.

About two months ago, an Irishman named Edward Wisely, a blacksmith in the employ of Patrick Irwin, went to the house of Capt. Joseph Gibson, at the corner of Fourth and Apollo streets, and began abusing, in a very outrageous manner, an Irish servant girl employed there, with whom he was on terms of intimacy; Capt. Gibson being absent at the time, in the pursuit of his calling as pilot on the river. Mrs. Gibson interfered in behalf of the girl, requesting Wisely not to come raising a disturbance about the house while her husband was absent. Wisely thereupon abused her as foully as he did the girl, and left. When Capt. G. came home, his wife informed him of the matter, and he went after Wisely. The latter, so far from apologising for his offence, swore that he would go wherever he pleased and talk as he pleased to anybody; upon which the Captain knocked him down. Wisely never openly resented the punishment; but soon showed that he sought revenge by assassination. The Captain several times, at night, found him lurking near his premises in a suspicious manner, and on one occasion detected him crawling after him, through the grass, on his hands and knees; each time, however, Wisely would vanish into the darkness, and the Captain was content to let him go.

On Saturday night the Captain was on a visit to a neighbor residing on Apollo-street, about a square below his residence, when he encountered Wisely there. He thought it best to make friends with him, if possible, and so spoke to him in a friendly manner, and suggested that it would be better to let bye-gones be bye-gones, &c. Wisely, however, rejected these approaches in a surly and skulking manner. Soon afterwards Mrs. Gibson went to the house for her husband, and they started home, in company with a gentleman who was going the same way; it being about 11 o'clock. When near the corner of Fourth-street, the gentleman last alluded to turned and beheld Wisely hurrying up behind them with a big bowie-knife in his hand. He stopped and asked him what he wanted; Wisely told him with an oath it was none of his business. Mrs. Gibson turned also, and exclaimed, "Wisely, what are you following us for? Go away!" Wisely immediately sprang at the Captain, and gave him a desperate cut in the right arm below the shoulder; the Captain jumped around, and the assassin aimed a second blow, which cut him in the left elbow; Mrs. Gibson then jumped in front of her husband to protect him, when the assassin gave her a stab in the abdomen. By this time the Captain had drawn a little dagger, which, with the desperation inspired by the circumstances, he drove to the hilt in the assassin's heart. The assassin fell and died instantly without a groan; his own knife splitting his arm as he fell. The Captain then bore his wife into the house, (it all happened on the banquette in front of his residence,) and coming out, declared that he had killed the Irishman, and surrendered himself to a friend whom he met, requesting him to take him to jail. This the friend refused to do, seeing that the Captain had acted purely in self-defence. The Captain staid up, waiting on his wife, for some hours afterward, but had finally to go to bed. It is thought he will lose the use of his right arm, the flesh being cut through to the bone. Mrs. Gibson's wound was pronounced mortal; and at noon yesterday, her physicians expressed the opinion that she could not survive till this morning.

Wisely fell on his face when stabbed. When he was turned over, he was perfectly stiff, and held the bowie-knife firmly grasped in his hand, so sudden had been his death. His weapon was a buck-horn handled affair, with a blade eight or ten inches long and two inches wide. The Captain's weapon was a small black-handled dagger, the blade bearing these words: "Never draw me without reason, nor sheath me without honor."

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

From the N. O. Bee, June 16.

Sarah D. Higgins, a handsome young English woman, of about 21 years of age, was murdered at her residence in the Fourth District, on Saturday night last, at about 11 o'clock, by her husband, Michael Higgins, an Irishman, to whom she had been married some three or four years. Higgins is a clerk in one of our large cotton houses. He is addicted to hard drinking, and is said to be remarkably vicious when drunk. Indeed, the circumstances of the flagrant murder which he has committed leave no doubt in our mind of the fiendishness of his propensities.

Upon the examination made before the Coroner, yesterday, it appears that he had gone home at the time in question, very drunk; that he called his wife, who was in bed, for a drink of water; that she replied there was water in a pitcher on the table; that he told her to get it for him immediately or he would shoot her; that upon this she was so frightened that she ran out upon the gallery of the house, pushed the door to after her, and stood against it in a stooping position, watching for him; and, that thereupon he placed the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun, loaded with squirrel shot, against it, and fired through the door, lodging one of the charges in her abdomen, and causing a wound of which she died in about six hours.

It further appeared, upon the Coroner's examination, that when Mrs. Higgins had been shot, and a number of friends had assembled around her as she lay mortally wounded on a bed to which she had been conveyed, some one asked of Higgins why he did not go for a physician, and that he replied he was "going away and should never be seen or heard of again." Mr. T. W. Robert then remarked to him that he "ought to go for a doctor," upon which he started off with that gentleman, apparently for the purpose of getting one. He soon turned away, however, telling Mr. R. to go for the physician himself, went off to some place to get a drink, and in about an hour after, returned staggering to the scene of this murder. Here his brother, John Higgins, met him, saying, as he advanced, "I wish you and that gun were in hell—you are always giving us trouble;" to which the murderer answered, "take care, or it may send you to the same place!" He then went up to the bed on which lay his dying wife, and wanted to kiss her, but she refused the boon, turned from him and sternly bade him to depart. Here, for once, the kiss, that high test of affection, too often pandered as a trifle to the gratification of unholy appetency, rose to sublimated magnificence. The poor victim of inebriation could not thus endure to go. His susceptibilities quickened under the force of her denial, and in all the mendicity of mendacity, with phrase of "accident," he yet implored the boon. But it could not be given. She replied that he had a thousand times threatened her, and that he would yet get his just reward. As a last consolation, the murderer turned and kissed their only child, a little boy, and was soon after arrested.

Thus stands the fearful record; but it is incomplete. He has poisoned their chalice; and in the expiatory requirements of that inexorable law which, "passing not the trifler, bids e'en the drunkard die," must drink the potion he has poisoned, to its very dregs.

As further evidence of the extreme callousness of this being incarnate, he is said to have remarked to the physicians who were sewing up the wounds of his wife, that "such occurrences afforded them fine employment," and that it was well for them to happen once in a while, as it gave them practice.

Suspension of the State Treasurer.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Stephen Clark, Esq., the Treasurer of this State, has been suspended under charges by His Excellency Gov. Clark. The Treasurer is ex officio a Member of the Canal Board, and stands charged by [illegible] with having violated the law, in ordering two Division Engineers [illegible] from the duties and stations to which they had been assigned by the State Engineer. The subordinate engineers, although appointed by the Canal Board, are placed by law under the sole control of the State Engineer and Surveyor. The act of Mr. Treasurer Clark is, therefore, clearly illegal, and he is suspended by virtue of that clause in the State Constitution which provides that "[illegible] may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear that such Treasurer has in any particular violated his duty." The Governor will, as directed in the same clause, appoint a person to discharge the duties of the office during the suspension of the Treasurer.

Inasmuch as the illegal act of Mr. Treasurer Clark was evidently prompted by no other than partisan feelings, a circumstance attends his suspension which [illegible] his party—the Fillmore Know-Nothings;—control of the Canal Board passes into other hands.

We applaud the decision of Governor Clark. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; [illegible] in the State is removed from his direct influence. He cannot, therefore, bring to his aid officers who will second his efforts to enforce the laws. It is only in case of direct violation or neglect of them by officials themselves that he can act. At a time when contempt for law is manifested in high places, everywhere, the prompt and earnest rebuke of a delinquent should receive hearty approbation among all who prefer law to party domination.

A Thousand Flowers.

From the Charleston Courier.

Thanks to the enterprise and sagacity of the proprietors and manufacturers, our readers have often been regaled through our columns with the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," the great American cosmetic and favored requisite of the toilet. On a recent visit to New-York, one of our editors took occasion to visit the main depot and warehouse of the proprietors, W. P. Fetridge & Co., in Franklin-square, and the observations there enjoyed afforded new proof of the popularity and demand which this elegant yet cheap luxury has conciliated, as well as of the business sagacity and qualifications of its manufacturers.

The principal proprietor, Col. W. P. Fetridge, completed this Spring a long tour of business engagements South and Southwest, which resulted in advertising contracts for the current year to the amount of $58,000. This systematic and liberal advertising is adopted in order to introduce the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" in all regions and sections, and not merely to create or continue a demand generally. The demand at present equals 10,000 bottles per diem, for the filling, labeling and packing of which about thirty females are kept busily employed at the main wholesale room above referred to. These rooms are supplied from the laboratory, at the rate of five barrels per diem, and the demand will soon require additional. Col. Fetridge has two simple maxims which govern his business.

1. Have something worth buying.
2. Let people know where it can be found.

And he carries these out with a success at once fragrant and encouraging. If any of our readers doubt the merits of the neat and now common preparation which has absorbed and transmitted cheaply a pool of printer's ink, they need, but try for themselves.

We should doubt the nasological condition of any organ which would not attune itself to harmony with such an appeal as is presented by this American Attar.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Monday, June 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are readily bought at $7 [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 87½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock light.

COFFEE—The market appears rather inactive, though firm, with sales of Java at 14½c.@15c.; Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Parties still differ about prices. Some factors are inclined to concede ⅛c. ℔ lb., but this abatement does not satisfy buyers. The sales are greatly restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the favorable advices from Europe, per Atlantic, the market for State and Western Flour exhibits renewed activity and firmness; the sales since our last amounting to about 15,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 [illegible]@	$5 10
Ordinary State	5 10@	5 30
Straight State	5 [illegible]@	5 50
Favorite and Extra State	5 50@	6 20
Inferior to Good Michigan	4 70@	5 25
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 [illegible]@	5 95
Common to Good Ohio	5 60@	6 10
Fancy Michigan	5 [illegible]@	5 90
Fancy Ohio	6 [illegible]@	6 20
Extra Michigan	5 [illegible]@	7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@	7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@	6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@	8 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@	10 00

Canadian is improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 940 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,060 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 15@$8 75, and $10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 90@$3 [illegible] for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request, and it has generally advanced 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel since our last, with sales of about 70,000 bushels, including very ordinary to good Canadian White at $1 58½@$1 75; Western Red at from $1 25@$1 36; fair Southern White at $1 65; and good ordinary to Prime do. Red at $1 45@$1 50, ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply and good demand, mostly at 83c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats are improving in demand and value, being now pretty freely dealt in at 36½c.@37½c. for Ohio and Lake, 35c.@37c. for State, and 33c.@34½c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is brisker and a shade dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 63,000 bushels at 43c.@47c. for unsound, heated and damp; 51c.@57c. for sound mixed Southern; 58c.@60c. for Southern yellow; 57c.@59c. for round yellow; 58c.@63. for common to choice Southern white; 58c.@65c. for round white; and 52c.@57c. for sound Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 50c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Retail at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb. Stock fair.

IRON—50 tons Scotch Pig brought $31@$31 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Quiet, yet steady.

MOLASSES—Continues in good request at our quotations: New-Orleans 52c.@54c.; Porto Rico 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c.; and clayed Cuba, 36c.@39c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly purchased at $2 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs.; stock fair. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty active request and is firm at 37c.@38c. ℔ gallon. Tar and Resin remain essentially the same as previously reported.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements in Whale or Sperm. 150 baskets Olive brought full prices. Linseed is retailing freely at 82@83c. ℔ gallon; large lots are quoted at 80c. ℔ gallon, but scarce and inactive. Lard Oil ranges from 85@95c. ℔ gallon, with a dull and languid market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 1,490 bbls. in lots, at from $19 25@$19 50 for Mess; $16 75 for Prime Mess, and $16 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in very moderate supply, and fair request at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Hams; 8c. for Shoulders and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Rough Sides, ℔ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 1,000 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 650 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@12 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$16 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $12@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 200 tcs. at $3 37½@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good at very full rates, with sales of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., mainly at from 7¼c.@8¼c.; with an invoice of bagged Bahia at 7½c.; and 400 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 20,000 lbs. prime transpired at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 420 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison disposed of, mostly at from 30c.@31c. ℔ gallon; showing a further improvement.

FREIGHTS—Were not very brisk, but ship-owners adhered to old claims. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. asked ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Paterson, N. J., June 19, 1856.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR is dissolved by the decease of Thomas Rogers. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation. The business of manufacturing locomotive engines and other machinery, will be continued by "The Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works," under a charter granted by the Legislature of New-Jersey.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
J. GROSVENOR.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between JESSE J. DAVIS and CHARLES S. RODGERS, in the Piano-forte Action Moulding business, is this day dissolved. The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, No. 312 9th-st., near Avenue C, and execute all orders to the entire satisfaction of his patrons.
New-York, June 21, 1856. JESSE J. DAVIS.

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, [illegible] John Borden, will run from foot of [illegible], as follows: [illegible]

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., for the above places, [illegible]

ALBANY DAY BOAT.—[illegible] TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, [illegible], Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton.—The steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible] Ward School No. 35, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward, [illegible] the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. [illegible] reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals [illegible] to the public interest.
New-York, June 18, 1856.
By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward.
WALTER ROCHE, THOMAS CLARKE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," [illegible]
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, ANDREW J. CASE, RANDY HIGGINS, STEPHEN BROOKER, JOHN WARRENER, Committee.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, [illegible] until the 1st day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female department of Ward School No. 7, Chrystie-st., Xth Ward. [illegible]
DANIEL SLOTE, THEODORE A. WARD, CHARLES S. PIERCE, } Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL SATURDAY, June 28, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible]
ELLINGHAM W. LAWRENCE, WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, ISAAC PECK, Jr., } Committee.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS. NOT EXPLOSIVE. [illegible] KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. [illegible]
AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, [illegible]
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depot, No. 96 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, [illegible]
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.
Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.
For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated [illegible], at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—[illegible] at the manufactory No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee [illegible]
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 83 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada. [illegible]

Mayor's Office, New-York, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d-st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND, at the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset on the day in which they were received, on payment of [illegible].
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] subscribers for [illegible] Cents a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening (Sundays excepted). One edition will be issued at one, and the other at three o'clock P. M. [illegible] will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Cents for single Copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published for the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Cents for single Copies.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

In the Senate yesterday, a letter was presented from a brother of Senator SUMNER, correcting an impression which might be drawn from Dr. BOYLE's letter. Mr. TOOMBS gave notice of a bill providing for taking the census of Kansas, the protection of the elective franchise in the Territory, and the calling of a Convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to her admission as a State, and proceeded in an elaborate explanation of his plan. Mr. WILSON explained an error in the *Globe* report of his speech, and Mr. EVANS replied to Mr. SUMNER's remarks on South Carolina. Territorial business occupied the attention of the House.

Ex-President FILLMORE received his friends yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel in quite a private manner. A large number of citizens called to congratulate him on his safe return from Europe. With the exception of a brief carriage-drive to some daguerreotype establishments to have his portrait taken, Mr. FILLMORE did not stir abroad. To-day is appointed for his great reception by the Common Council. The procession, cannon-firing, and speech-making, will doubtless occasion some excitement and a large crowd.

Political Degeneracy.

If evidence were needed of the demoralization of the Democratic Party, it could nowhere be easier found than in the influence of Senator DOUGLAS in its counsels. Four years ago, as the embodiment and expression of the so-called Young America Party, that restless schemer devoted himself to fillibusterism and manifest destiny as his political specialities. The six months preceding the Baltimore Convention of 1852 witnessed the most ardent advocacy among magazines and newspapers in the Democratic interest of Mr. DOUGLAS' claims to the Presidential honors, because on the great topics of land-stealing and external intervention he held the extreme doctrines so grateful to the rampant fillibusterism of the day. The *Democratic Review*, with Mr. GEORGE SAUNDERS for conductor, was especially laudatory of the "Little Giant," and particularly wild and aggressive in its thirst for territorial acquisition. Mr. DOUGLAS, in short, went into the Baltimore Convention as the candidate of the fillibusters, the champion of Cuban annexation and an indefinite extension of the area of nigger-driving freedom. How ignominiously his pretensions were treated, how contemptuously his dogmas and following were scouted, are facts to be remembered. The Party pronounced directly against the new ideas. They selected a candidate prepared to pledge himself to the strictest conservatism in all such matters, preferring the unknown virtues of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the very objectionable characteristics of his Western competitor. It is one of the very few redeeming traits of the Pierce Administration, that it has maintained the semblance of consistency with these positions. By no overt act has the Government committed itself to the schemes of the fillibusters, for it is only in the light of a previous hesitation to acknowledge the Walkerian *régime* of Nicaragua, that the final recognition acquires significance as exhibiting a disposition to abandon the established policy in favor of the utterly reckless system of ideas of which Mr. DOUGLAS has remained the advocate.

The Cincinnati Convention has completed the subjection of the party to this form of Douglasism, by adopting a platform identical with the principles for which Young America was scouted from that of Baltimore four years ago. The old numbers of GEORGE SAUNDERS' *Review* have been hunted up, and conned, and their wild extravagance accepted as the party text-book. DOUGLAS justly claims the platform as his own. His views are vital in it. Its Slavery-spreading, negro-driving presentation of Democratic policy touching internal affairs, and its piratical, land-thieving schedule for the foreign administration, are alike the progeny of his mischievous brain, and alike fraught with disturbance, domestic and external war, and evil in the direst forms, in the presence of which every interest of capital and labor, enterprise and industry, must stand paralyzed. And to such a programme the party and its candidate have "squared themselves." They have descended from the lofty ground so wisely assumed in the last Presidential canvass, to the low, squabbling, quarrelsome, knavish level of what was called "Young America," pledged themselves to the realization of its craziest conceptions, and will assuredly, if successful in securing the popular voice, carry out the pledge to the last letter. Mr. BUCHANAN, by his participation in the Ostend cabal, stands committed, antecedently to the platform, to undisguised fillibusterism. The men of largest authority in the management of the campaign are relics of broken-down parties, conspiracies and expeditions for the sequestration of lands belonging to friendly and allied Governments. There is no absurdity in supposing that the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, if he should be elected, will consist of such statesmen as SOULE, Gen. QUITMAN, GEORGE SAUNDERS, and DANIELS. There would be a manifest impropriety in choosing other than such for the purposes of the party. Conceive of Mr. MARCY in charge of the foreign portfolio, with a new leaf rubricated with fillibusterism, inserted agreeably to the creed of DOUGLAS and his fellows. It would be an inexcusable breach in the eternal fitness of things.

How any pacific and conservative Democrat, who took comfort and found peace in the platform of the party in 1852, can now follow it in its incalculable descent and degeneration, in its adoption of a programme incompatible with peace and social prosperity, in its submission to the dictates of one lawless, reckless, ruinous will, for objects strictly selfish and personal, is one of those mysteries in human nature we have no skill to solve. Identity of party name is, of course, powerful in its receptive influence upon the unreflecting; but party traditions are also powerful, and they, it might be imagined, would exert a higher influence upon those who do their own thinking, indicating that by successful demagogism all that characterized the party, save its name, has been thoroughly eviscerated. Many indeed in New-York have acted upon this latter consideration, and refused to recognize the spurious coinage of Douglasism as the genuine gold of JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and the old Democracy. From such men there is hope. There are indications that there will be thousands of such everywhere, even where the internal features of the Douglas scheme fail to offend; and if so, we may still hope to preserve the Government from the insane misdirection which has infected and perverted the democratic sense.

Rising Young Men.

A leading London journal lately contained a jeremiad on the decay of parliamentary talent in England, as manifested in the lack of promising young men. At the present time, it appears, there is but one young man in all Great Britain who has had any public recognition, who possesses the talent which affords promise of future greatness in statesmanship. This promising youth, who, by the way, is verging upon thirty, is Lord STANLEY, son of the Earl of Derby. He is sufficiently promising to have been offered the responsible post of Secretary of the Colonial Department, on the death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH last year, which he declined. He made a short speech in this City, seven years ago, on occasion of a dinner given at the Irving House on the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency. Until the present period there was always a plentiful crop of promising young men in England who did not, however, always fulfil, in their maturity, the promise of their youth. PITT, and FOX, and CANNING, and PEEL, and MACAULAY, and DISRAELI, and BULWER were all promising young men, and many of them were celebrated before they were thirty, as SHERIDAN, FOX and PITT. The latter was Prime Minister at twenty-two, and he commenced battling with that other promising young man, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, at an age when statesmen, at the present day, are in the swaddling clothes of political life. In this country we are entering on the era of young men, and it is well enough to remember that the nations of the earth have never been so well governed as when they have been ruled over by comparative youngsters. The Republican Party has given one assurance of its being thoroughly in earnest and full of life, energy and hope, by nominating as their candidate for the Presidency the youngest man that has yet had that distinguished honor bestowed upon him. The splendid career of many of the youthful statesmen of England, and of our own country, who, in early life, laid the foundation for the renown which made them in their later years to be regarded as the oracles of wisdom, should give us confidence in the fresh and unbroken genius of our own time. Dunces do not, like good wine, improve by age, and a feeble and vacillating young man never yet grew to be a forcible and consistent one. The manliness, the buoyant and generous confidence, and the indomitable perseverance which distinguished the early years of the Republican candidate are just those qualities which have always gained the popular heart and insured success in an appeal to the country. Col. FREMONT's youth has been urged against him by many respectable journals, that can find nothing else to charge him with, while many others are twitting the Republicans with having deserted their old acknowledged leaders to bestow their favors upon a man of whom they know nothing. But all these objections to Col. FREMONT are alike frivolous, and easily disposed of. If he should be elected he will be just the age of WASHINGTON when he was appointed to the command of the Revolutionary Army.

Some eight years ago a publication was commenced in this City, entitled "a Gallery of Distinguished Americans;" how many numbers of it were published we do not remember, but among the portraits of the celebrated Americans which it contained was that of JOHN C. FREMONT. But it did not contain the portrait of JAMES BUCHANAN, who was then less distinguished than his present youthful rival. JACKSON, and TAYLOR, and FREMONT are the only men whose nominations for the Presidency have been based upon personal character, and effected by a fusion of parties; and, in the case of the first two there was at the time of their nomination the cry that they were untried and inexperienced. But they had evinced that rare quality of command, and those traits of character so preëminent in the Republican candidate, which the rare instincts of the people always recognize as indications of a genius for government.

Mr. Burlingame.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper a report of the speech of Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, made in Congress on Friday last. It is mainly a defence of his own State against the slanders which it has become fashionable for the champions of Slavery to heap upon her:—and in this respect it is exceedingly forcible and conclusive. The facts of history fully sustain the claims preferred on behalf of Massachusetts in this respect. At the close of the speech Mr. BURLINGAME brands in proper terms of reprobation the brutal assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and leaves no one in doubt of the course he will pursue when what he styles the *personal* aspects of that question shall come before the House. He was interrupted in this part of his remarks by KEITT, the accomplice of BROOKS, who, with the evident intent of bullying Mr. BURLINGAME, pronounced his statement, that BROOKS approached SUMNER as Cain approached Abel, to be false. Mr. B. responded with the utmost coolness and firmness, and in language clearly intimating his purpose to meet these gentlemen upon their own ground. He is the last man upon whom this game of personal intimidation can be successfully played.

Dramatic Copyright.

When a man in this country invents a button, the State stretches forth her protecting hands and shields him and his button from the slightest trespass. He is the adopted of the Patent-Office. If people want to button themselves up with his particular button, they must pay him what he asks for it, for no one else dare make a button resembling this "patent self-adhesive Benedick shirt-button." The inventor waxes rich and fat on the proceeds of his manufacture, until his own buttons can no longer meet upon him.

As a slight contrast to this, we will turn to the poor author who invents a drama. He has labored hard upon it—put forth all the strength of his intellect upon it, and relies on it, perhaps, for the payment of certain debts, or a subsistence for a given time. He takes it to a manager, who reads, approves, and buys it. But alas! managers in this country are accustomed to give but small prices for original plays. The poor author gets, perhaps, three hundred dollars for a five-act piece, that in London would bring him three hundred pounds, and in Paris, as on a late occasion, forty thousand francs. But the price paid by the manager, though insignificant, is not the question. He pays, perhaps, as much as the piece is worth to him, in the present state of the dramatic market. One of the chief sources of emolument to the London and Parisian dramatists is the performance of their plays in the Provinces. The dramatists of London have formed themselves into a society called "the Dramatic Authors' Association," for the protection of their mutual rights. This body has fixed the tariff of prices which each member shall charge for the right of performing his plays, anywhere outside a circle drawn round London, having a radius of ten miles. Five shillings for each representation of a one-act piece, seven-and-sixpence for two acts, and so on, increasing up to five acts. The Association keeps a secretary, who is also a lawyer. Every Provincial manager is bound to furnish the secretary with a file of his bills of performance. From these the secretary makes out the accounts of every member of the Association, against the various managers, and collects the debts. Thus, to the English dramatist, a successful play is a source of perpetual emolument. The sums received for each representation may be trifling in themselves, but when we consider the large number of Provincial theatres scattered all over England, the sum in the aggregate must be very considerable.

Think with what envy our poor American author, before mentioned, looks upon this admirable and equitable protection of dramatic property on the other side! No matter how successful his play, his three hundred dollars is all that he can pocket. He dares not publish his dramas, for there is no dramatic copyright to protect him, and the instant he does so, piratical provincial managers pounce upon a copy and play the piece under the author's nose, without giving him a sixpence for his property. If he does not publish the piece, but reserves it in manuscript in the hope that the managers will purchase copies from him for their private use, the precaution is vain. Instances are known, we regret to say, of the prompters at the theatres where the original representation took place, having furnished provincial managers with copies of the plays it was their duty to protect, for pecuniary considerations. Should this not be resorted to, there is the treachery of the theatrical copyist for the provincial manager to fall back upon; and, lastly, if all other means fail, and the play is sufficiently popular to justify the expense, the provincial manager hires a short-hand reporter, who, after a couple of nights' attendance at the theatre, is enabled to make a verbatim copy of the original, down even to the stage directions.

Thus, if SHAKESPEARE had been an American, it would have been much more profitable for him to have made buttons than plays; unless, indeed, he turned manager, and sparing his own brains, lived on those of other men. For, although no dramatic copyright existed in the time of the great dramatist, a man's literary property was tacitly recognized, and there were other ways peculiar to the age of rewarding talent besides the mere profit derived from sale or performance.

The inference to be drawn from the brief contrast between the English and American dramatic author must be obvious. Common equity requires that the dramatist should have the same protection for his property as the button-maker. Why is it that the author who writes successful novels should have it in his power to make a fortune, while the one whose bent leads him to produce successful plays should be unrewarded? Newspaper critics wax indignant now and then, over the want of original dramas, native to the soil. In the name of Melpomene how can they expect men to labor all their lives when they know that instead of bread they will receive a stone? With the exception of politics, there is, perhaps, no more popular amusement in this country than the theatre. In our principal cities thousands flock every night to some such place of amusement, and are charmed and instructed. Out of all the money they pay at the doors of the different theatres to behold the drama of our poor American author, how much does he receive? Three hundred dollars, not a penny more!

It is not for want of having the grievance placed before them that no legislative action has been taken by the House of Representatives in this matter of dramatic copyright. A dramatist of eminence,—indeed, we may say, the only dramatist of eminence in this country, with the exception of Mr. BOURCICAULT,—(we mean the author of "Calaynos,") prepared, in conjunction with Judge CONRAD and Dr. BIRD, an act supplementary to the act known as the Copyright Act, which covered the entire ground, and secured to dramatic authors a protection for their works in this country, similar to that enjoyed by European authors; constituting, in fact, every *performance* of a play a publication. This act was placed in the hands of a Senator, at the beginning of the present session. What has become of this bill?

In the olden time authors looked towards statesmen with supplicating looks for what was called their "patronage," which consisted in accepting the dedication of a work, and giving the dedicator five guineas. Those terrible days of cringing Grub-street authorship are gone—but a nobler privilege of patronage still remains to the statesman. Authors no longer beg for guineas, and the patron, instead of bestowing paltry alms, now occupies himself with attending to their interests, and sustaining their dignity, in the high places in which his destiny has placed him. We trust this matter may receive early attention.

Significant.

We published, yesterday, the proceedings of the National American Club on Saturday night. This Club was organized some time since, and has been one of the most effective agents of the K. N. Party in this City. It numbered some 2,000 members, made up from the various City Councils; and has been under the active leadership of its President, Mr. VAN RIPER. On Saturday night—after the nomination of FREMONT by the Republicans and Americans, Mr. VAN RIPER, exercising a power expressly conferred upon him by the Constitution of the Club, announced his purpose to abandon FILLMORE and support FREMONT, and appealed to the Club to sustain him, or not—as they might see fit. He was unanimously sustained. This is a movement of a good deal of significance. It shows conclusively enough that the intelligent portion of the American Party see clearly that Mr. FILLMORE has no chance whatever of being elected, and that his being a candidate can serve no other purpose than to divide and weaken the opposition to the present Administration: and it also shows that the great mass of that party feel that the paramount issue of the canvass is the question of extending Slavery.

We have no doubt that, as the campaign progresses, this action of the National Club will be extensively imitated. Every day will draw off many from the FILLMORE ranks, who see no worthy object to be accomplished by adhering to a candidate whose chances are hopeless, and whose name is used only for factious ends. We should not be very much surprised if Mr. FILLMORE himself should eventually come to the same conclusion. When he has been in the country a little longer, he will be a good deal wiser.

The Laws of Kansas.

From the Washington Union.

The other prominent point of difference in the two platforms relates to the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the laws in Kansas. *The Democrats maintain that until the laws of Kansas are repealed, or are declared invalid by judicial action, they must be enforced and executed*, and that individual or associated resistance to them by force is to be regarded as *insurrection, or rebellion, or treason, and treated accordingly*. The Black Republicans assume to determine the invalidity of the Kansas laws without judicial investigation, and uphold their party in the Territory in insurrectionary and rebellious resistance to their execution.

* * * * *

The laws of Kansas, passed in pursuance of the Constitution and the organic law of the Territory, are as obligatory as the laws of a State or Congress. The mode of testing their validity is the same in one case as the other.

If ever any point was established by evidence, this fact is proved—that what the *Union* styles "the laws of Kansas" are the enactments of a body of men, not elected by the people of Kansas, but *imposed upon them by force*,—in direct contravention of the Constitution and the organic law, and in open defiance of popular rights. This fact is notorious and undisputed. The *Union* itself does not deny it. It only claims that, in *spite* of this fact, these laws are as obligatory as the laws of the State or of Congress,—and that they must be enforced and executed, "until they are repealed, or declared invalid by judicial action." The remedy suggested, the *Union* knows to be impossible of application: for the same usurped power which made these laws, appointed the judges and thus controls their action. The Federal Government, too, has taken the side of the usurpers, and proclaimed its determination to enforce these laws. Troops in the regular service of the United States, paid out of the common treasury, are now in Kansas, executing these enactments of a spurious Legislature by the sword and bayonet. The people of Kansas are thus robbed of their dearest and most fundamental rights, by the force of ruffian invasion, backed by the Administration at Washington. *And this action of the Government is indorsed and upheld by the Democratic party.* The *Union* proclaims that it is the most important of the issues now before the country. The election of BUCHANAN will indorse and approve the "enforcement and execution" of that black and bloody code which Pro-Slavery violence has forced upon the people of Kansas. The election of FREMONT will brand and condemn it.

The Republicans have no cause, and no desire, to avoid this issue.

Political Rumors.

As a matter of course there are, in every political canvass, a thousand rumors afloat which have no foundation in truth. They cannot all be contradicted,—but some of the most important now current are worthy of notice.

It is not true that JOHN VAN BUREN has been offered the Secretaryship of State as a condition of bringing the Free Soil vote of '48 over to BUCHANAN. JOHN is not in the habit of undertaking what is impossible. Besides, that post will not be offered to any one, until it is known whether it would be accepted by Senator SLIDELL.

It is not true that Mr. BUCHANAN has offered to make Mr. SOULE first Governor of Cuba. He thinks Gen. QUITMAN's services will first be needed, and must first be requited.

It is not true that Col. FREMONT is a Jesuit, and holds a private *auto da fe* in his back kitchen,—roasting a heretic once a month.

It is not true that BUCHANAN ever let any Democratic blood out of his veins. He never had any occasion. *Ne nihilo, nihil fit.*

It is not true that the Hards at Cincinnati agreed to go for Senator WADSWORTH of Buffalo, for Governor, in case of BUCHANAN's nomination for President. They deny that any such terms were proposed.

The rumor that Mr. FILLMORE intends to resign has already been contradicted. We feel authorized to add that he is as resigned already as he ever expects to be; and that he intends to run, and he runs alone.

A Lady Dunned.

Our City has been thrown into a state of considerable surprise and excitement by a fact which has been recently brought to light, that a distinguished merchant of New-York has been for a considerable time done Browne out of a vast sum of money under some cunningly contrived charge which he had not the moral fortitude at once to confront and strike down. But in this, as in other matters, it is some consolation to reflect that we do not fare worse than our older and more enlightened neighbors on the other side of the Ocean. Indeed, we do not believe that on this side of the Atlantic a case of such infamous persecution as that which our English files present, would be for an hour permitted to stain the chivalrous character of our City.

There are few, we fancy, even in our City, to whom the name of Miss BURDETT COUTTS has not been made familiar by her immense wealth and the benevolent and sacred purposes to which she devotes it. It may be remembered that Miss BURDETT COUTTS was the youngest daughter of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, once celebrated as the Democratic pride of Westminster, but who in his latter days forsook, like FIELDING's virgin, the love of his youth, and turned High Tory. There is a strange story current that Sir FRANCIS had his Radical faith first shaken by a London crossing-sweeper, with whom he used occasionally to converse in passing over now Stratton-street to the Green Park, on his way to the House of Commons. "What would be your remedy," said Sir FRANCIS to his crossings friend, "for the present imperfect condition of things?" "Why, divide all the property equally, certainly," was the answer. "But, in a few years," said Sir FRANCIS, "the superior thrift and industry and knowledge of some would raise a similar inequality; what would you do then?" "Why, divide again, of course," answered the sweeper. Sir FRANCIS went away musing, and in a few days after announced himself a Tory. His daughter, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, inherited nearly all her immense wealth from old COUTTS, a celebrated banking miser, who had amassed a large fortune, and married in his doting years Miss MELON, the celebrated actress, afterwards Duchess of ST. ALBANS. She was in her youth considered a pretty, playful girl, but always distrustful that offers were made to her money and not herself, she has refused the Sibyls book of matrimony until now it is no longer presented. She had at one time the Duke of Newcastle, and, it was even said the Duke of Wellington, among her suitors. She is still a leading partner in the celebrated banking house of COUTTS & Co., from which house Miss GILES, who haunted MARIO over here, derived her auction cognomen. Miss BURDETT COUTTS expends this large fortune in the encouragement of struggling merit in every art, and the relief of poverty, where the result of misfortune, not of fault.

She is now even beyond the autumn of her beauty, and most of her admirers have fled. One constant Irishman alone remains, a Mr. DUNN, who some twenty years since, under the influence of either Celtic poetry or punch, imagined that the lady had, either at the Opera or the Park, looked lovingly on him. From that hour he has never bated one jot of his devotion either to her person or purse. For the last few years he had been unheard of, and the world thought his heart had been either broken or hanged. But by the last files he has again started from his seclusion and renewed his torment. We fancy if in this City, this Elvino true to love, would be transferred to the Tombs without any very protracted trial. In some matters, especially where the fairer sex are concerned, we are more despotic than our transatlantic friends.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The Broadway Theatre closed on Saturday evening. Mr. BLAKE has been the principal star for some few weeks, but has not succeeded in filling the benches in a very satisfactory manner. The season will recommence so soon as the building operations next door have been put into a satisfactory state. ....BURTON is actively engaged in snapping up every atom of available talent for his new campaign. It is said that he has already secured the services of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. WALCOT, and Miss VINING; *where* he is going to take them to appears to be a very grave matter of discussion. Miss LAURA KEENE, who has possession of the Varieties, (and possession, as every one knows, is nine points of the law,) seems determined to keep it, and goes on making engagements for the next season without the slightest apprehension of Mr. BURTON or any one else....One of the very best piano arrangements of the "Trovatore" music we have yet seen has just been published by W. HALL & SON. It contains all the gems of the opera, and is put together in a dramatic and highly effective manner, by Mr. C. VOSS. The same publishers have just issued a Nocturne (No. 1) by W. V. WALLACE, one of the most drowsy, summery efforts of a warm imagination that it is possible to conceive. The Nocturne is dedicated to RICHARD HOFFMAN, an admirable artist, who occasionally plays his own pieces, but somehow never publishes them. Considering the great scarcity of good piano-forte writers, it is a little remarkable that Mr. HOFFMAN, who has the stuff in him, does not display a little ambition in bringing it out. Modesty is all very well, but a man may be too modest.... GOTTSCHALK and LA GRANGE are meeting with triumphant success in their Concert tour. At Troy they had an overwhelming house, and the *Budget* says they must have cleared at least five hundred dollars. These great artists are worthy of all the distinction that can be shown to them....OLE BULL was to give a grand Concert last night in Melodeon Hall, Cleveland, assisted by ADELINA PATTI, (vocalist,) MORINO, (barytone,) SHEBHER, (cornet,) ROHR, (pianist)....The spectacle of "Cherry and Fair Star" has just been produced at the Cleveland Theatre in a style of great magnificence....The "Musical Two Hundred" of Albany will give a grand Concert on Thursday next. ....FIRTH & POND (who, by the way, have removed their Publishing-house to No. 547 Broadway) have just published BAKER's "Laura Keene Schottische." It is a swingy, danceful piece, and is embellished with an excellent Lithograph of Miss KEENE....The RICHINGS are at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo. ....We regret to learn that Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has met with a severe accident, which will probably prevent her appearing in public for some time. She had the misfortune to fall from a horse whilst riding in Utica, and has seriously injured her ancle. She has been forced to postpone her Western tour in consequence....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. BOURCICAULT) has created quite a *furore* in Boston. She crowds the Museum every night. In another week we shall have this charming actress at the Summer Garden—which, by the way, is destined to be *the* place of amusement this season....Miss INCE is playing an engagement at the Rochester Theatre....At the Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, lectures are being delivered on "Col. FREMONT's Travels," illustrated with a panorama in four mammoth sections....Mr. GUIDI gave a Concert on Thursday, in the Hall at Rochester, at which Mr. WILLIAM MASON assisted. His playing is described by the *Democrat* "as superb and quite unique."....The closing performance of VESTVALI's Opera campaign in Boston took place on Wednesday evening, but was not numerously attended. The programme consisted of an act from "Ernani," an act from "Romeo," an act from "Lucia," and an act from the "Barber." Signora VESTVALI will repeat the experiment at the Varieties Theatre shortly....Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the excellent baritone, will visit England during the present Summer, but will return to New-York in time for the next musical season.

Amusements.

KELLER'S HALL.—A new series of tableaux will be given this week, and Signor ADOLFO will also assist as the great Magician. He is said to be clever.

MUSEUM.—The prize drama is still in the ascendency, and will be played every night this week. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the entertainments are light and varied, just suited to the weather.

READING.—Mr. J. B. BROWN will give a second reading of Mr. SUMNER's speech this evening, at Clinton Hall.

The Free Academy General Examination is to commence on the 30th of June, and to continue until the 8th of July. The public, who ought to be interested, are invited to attend. All of the classes are examined in all of their studies.

Yale College News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The speaking for the De Forest gold medal, ($100,) came off here this afternoon. The College Chapel was filled with a very attentive audience during the whole performance. The speaking was of a high order, and the whole six pieces had been written with more than ordinary taste and ability. The judges awarded the medal to F. W. CALKINS, of Corning, N. Y.

JOHN FROST, Esq., the renowned political exile, sailed last week in the *Arabia*, for London. He was one of the many who received a free pardon upon the promulgation of peace.

A meeting of the Democrats of Hudson County was held last evening in the public square of Jersey City, to ratify the nominations and indorse the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Long Island Railroad Company gave 800 poor Mission Sunday-School Children free passage in the cars to Jamaica, on Friday, and the President, M. MORRIS, gave the use of his grounds. Ladies and friends provided a noble repast, and the children had a day of fine enjoyment.

Two four-story buildings on Ryerson-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, were unroofed during the gale Sunday evening. Considerable other damage was done to houses, awnings and signs.

Obituary.

We announce with deep regret the death of Hon. LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING. He died in this city yesterday, at the age of 53 years. In 1832, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, which office he held by reëlection for twelve successive years. In 1844, he was elected a Representative from Boston to the Legislature, and the same year he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and continued to hold that office until 1848, when he resigned it, and was appointed Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court. He discharged the duties of this office until 1854. In February, 1845, he published a manual entitled *Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies*, which is considered a standard authority in our Legislature; as much so as JEFFERSON's manual is in Congress. He has also just published a very valuable work of more than a thousand pages, entitled *Elements of the Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies in the United States of America*.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

BUSINESS NOTICES

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 503 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUSSON, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 489 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 489 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard, ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MUCH diversity of opinion seems to prevail, but as to the merits of LYON'S KATHAIRON no difference of opinion can exist, for it is acknowledged by all to be the finest and most agreeable toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and [illegible]-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting, tucking and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,

Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

H. P. CURRY, Secretary.

THIN SUMMER SUITS.

Black Alpaca Suits	[illegible]
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests	[illegible]
Check Marseilles Suits	[illegible]
White Duck Coats	[illegible]
Linen Reglan Coats	[illegible]

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already known, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

LOOK AT THIS.—TO THE WEARERS OF FINE Boots and Shoes—go to CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway, where you can get any kind of Boots or Shoes cheap, and better than at any other house in this City. Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Shoes by thousands, of every style in the world. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

CAMPAIGN OPENED—GREAT EXCITEMENT among Politicians—Kansas war thrown in the shade, by the rush for the inimitable Hats sold by LEASK, corner Chatham and Pearl sts., where "all the world and the rest of mankind" congregate daily to select just the kind of head gear that suits them. Hurrah!

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPPLY everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The drab Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are neat, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!

Of splendid Medallion Velvet Carpets,

CROSSLEY & SON'S MAKE.

Superb Velvets, 11s.; elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] SODA WATER. [illegible] FREDERICK V. RUSHTON.

Country Druggists and Confectioners.—Pure Soda Water without carbonic acid. BOSHING PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER. Make your own Soda Water at a cost of [illegible]. For Soda, Ice and Syrups. Price [illegible]. Address W. KING, No. 1[illegible] William-st., New-York.

The Oxygenated Bitters is the best certain medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility,—a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

Letters from Charles L. Brace—The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, who is now on [illegible]. REPORTS FROM THE "RIFLE CHRISTIANS" In Kansas—the Company which was supplied with Sharp's Rifles by subscription in a church in New Haven, and— THE FREAKS AND FROLICS OF A VENTRILOQUIST [illegible] ALL THESE THINGS besides the news of the day by telegraph and mail—the same as in the other morning papers—are published in THE NEW-YORK SUN, at one cent per copy, or served at your house or place of business at sixpence a week.

To Contractors.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef. The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office. Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.—June [illegible], 1856. G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Dr. Mason's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial [illegible] the weak and the ailing in every section of the Union. [illegible] C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Resolved.—That the Whig General Committee of the City of New-York meet at Constitution Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Secretaries.

Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn. WELLS & PROVOST [illegible]

[illegible]

Letters from the "Rifle Christians" now in Kansas.—The Company who were "armed with Sharp's rifles" by subscription raised in a church in New-Haven last April—commenced in the Sun of Monday, June 23, will be continued on Wednesday, June 25. They are very interesting. THE SUN is served by carriers anywhere in New-York or vicinity at six-pence a week—single copies One Cent.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations. It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 1[illegible] and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Panama Hats.—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness, at prices from ten to fifty dollars each. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 160 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A Letter directed to George Jones from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, containing Drafts to the amount of $[illegible], has been taken from the Post-Office in this City, by mistake, as the same was intended for George Jones, *Daily Times*, and can be of no value to any one else as payment of said Drafts has been stopped.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND DAYTON.—REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, the friends of Freedom in the Territories of the United States, of Free Labor, of Freedom of Speech in our National Councils, and of a Free Press; all in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of our free artisans and workingmen, and their just claims to participate in the settlement and enjoyment of the unoccupied lands of the nation; all opposed to the continuance of the profligacy, despotism and imbecility of the present Federal Administration; all in favor of supporting the Platform of Principles laid down by the Republican National Convention of the 17th June inst., and in favor of a just, economical, energetic and Republican Administration of the General Government, are invited to assemble at the New-York Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, at [illegible] o'clock, to respond to the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on the 18th of June, inst., of

JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, for President of the United States, and of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President, and to take such measures to promote their election as may be deemed advisable.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,	Hon. Chas. Sumner,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,	Hon. Henry Wilson,
Hon. La Fayette S. Foster,	Hon. John P. Hale,
Hon. Lyman Trumbull,	Hon. Guy R. Pelton,
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin,	Hon. Ab'm Wakeman,
Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden,	Hon. Henry S. Lane, of

Indiana, Sigismund Kaufman, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting. EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman New-York City Republican Central Committee. WILLIAM PEEL, GEORGE TREWILLIGER } Secretaries.

Isaac Sherman, George W. Blunt, John P. Cumming, William Curtis Noyes, Charles W. Elliott, Thomas O. Berry, Archibald Hall, Lebbeus B. Ward, Charles G. Leigh, Lucas Sherwood, Franklin J. Ottarson, Edward Pepper, Marvin N. Jones, James Kelly, Amasa L. Gate, James B. Taylor, Daniel L. Pettee, Andrew Bleakley, Augustus F. Dow, William Allen, Daniel Willis, Charles Biddle, Sandford L. Macomber, Erastus C. Benedict, Joseph C. Pinckney, George W. Pearcy, David S. Scott, Jotham S. Fountain, John W. Edmonds, George W. Rose, Executive Committee. ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman. HENRY C. BOWEN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

ALL THE YOUNG MEN—Of all parties, who are willing to unite in the plan of calling a mass meeting of conservative young Americans, to decide upon a certain patriotic course of action, are invited to address the Secretary of the undersigned Committee. ARNOLD STRYKER, Chairman. H. P. HALSEY, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB—Will meet at No. 6[illegible] East Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, at 9 o'clock, to join in the reception of Hon. Millard Fillmore. ZOPHAR MILLS, President. JOSEPH H. GRAY, Secretary.

SUMNER'S SPEECH—The Second Reading of Sumner's Speech, by J. E. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, &c., will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. To accommodate up-town residents, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a very superior [illegible] servants [illegible] Cooks, nurses, waiters, girls, &c., at MANNINGS's Select Agency, No. [illegible] near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as general housework in a small genteel family; makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in the neatest style; gives good City reference; wages $[illegible]; will go a short way in the country. The other is 15, a good nurse and chambermaid, and is good sewer; wages $[illegible]; City reference. Call at No. 216 East [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and the management of horses and has many years' experience in the business, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Can be seen by addressing E. K., No. 272 Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook; also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women; one as cook, one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter. Also, by two colored young women, as cook and chambermaid. Also, by an American girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, and to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 50 West Washington-place, top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to mind children and do light housework; no objection to the country. Apply No. 20 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., rear house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. The best of City reference given. Call corner 20th-st. and 1st-av., over the grocery store.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a dry goods Jobbing house, an experienced salesman, one who can command a large amount of near-by trade. Address Box No. 735 Post-Office, with real name and address.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY—Wishes to obtain the services of a middle aged lady to take charge of his household and assume the care of his children lately deprived of their mother. To a suitable person a satisfactory compensation would be paid. The best of references given and required, and the lady must be in good standing in a Protestant Church. Address with real name or reference, H. W., Box 481 Post-Office.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A young Theologian, a graduate of one of the celebrated European Universities, and who has already had a successful experience in teaching the French, (his native tongue,) English and Italian languages and literature, the Classics and Philosophy, etc., desires to obtain a situation as teacher or tutor in some family or school in the country. Apply to Mme. A. JURET, No. 128 Amity-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A French teacher having received his diploma in France, and taught ten years both in France and New-York, would make an engagement with an institution in New-York. The best references given. Call at 4 P. M., or write to No. 73 Franklin-st., office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, to FABREGOU.

TO LAWYERS.—A young attorney, who has had several years' experience in the most respectable offices in this City, desires to form a partnership connection with an established lawyer. He can present the most satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address L. H. W., at this office.

WET NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a young healthy woman, whose milk is ten weeks old; would prefer a child to nurse of about the same age. Apply at her present situation, No. 23 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GENTLEMAN—Graduate of Harvard and a finished Latin, Greek, French, and belles-lettres scholar, wishes to employ a few hours in the day in teaching the above branches. Address H., Times office.

NURSE WANTED.—A neat and tidy Protestant woman who is thoroughly competent to take charge of young children. Apply at No. 61 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

GIRL WANTED.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. One that can bring satisfactory recommendation from her last situation can apply at No. 280 West 19th st., between the 8th and 9th avs. None other need apply.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS—Laundresses, &c., are wanted immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.; also, a woman to take charge of a house while the family is out of town.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, who writes a good hand. Address STUDENT, this office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two book-keepers, two conductors, two clerks, two porters, two barkeepers, four waiters, two men to freeze ice cream, two coachmen, three boys for trades, two firemen, two brakemen, and men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—4 conductors, 1 housekeeper, 1 bookkeeper. Places obtained for men on steamers and railroads, barkeepers, boys to learn trades, 2 waiter girls for a hotel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., 6[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A Protestant Nurse and Seamstress—Scotch or English preferred. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 16 Lexington av.

BOARDING.

YOU SHOULD CALL AT THE BOARDERS' EXCHANGE, No. 2 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, where you can learn full particulars gratuitously, of the most genteel boarding and private families, City and country. All wishing desirable boarders, should apply to G. H. SMITH & CO.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Fulton Ferry. A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a spacious front room and board in a genteel family very pleasantly located. Apply at No. 50 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—Residing in one of the best localities of South Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferries, having two rooms unoccupied, would receive two gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman. The house is new with modern improvements. References exchanged. Address A. H., Box No. 2,606 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high and commanding ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can be had, about one hour's ride from the City, on Long Island. By Steamboat or Railroad. The Proprietor can be seen at Chatham-square Post-Office, from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, 24th.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders will find good accommodations for the warm season at a mansion delightfully located on the South Bay, in the township of Islip, L. I. A family preferred. For further information, address Box No. 1,056 New-York Post-Office.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with partial board, (full meals on Sunday,) in a private family, pleasantly located near Vanderbilt's Landing. References exchanged. Address J. L. R., No. 46 West-st., stating where an interview may be had.

BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen may obtain rooms on the second floor, with partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations." *Courier.*

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 63 Bowery, New-York, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 60 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

"AID TO TEACHERS and STUDENTS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY."—Just published, being the Key to Dr. Johnson's Ten Large Philosophical Charts accompanied with fac-similes of the charts on a reduced scale. Price 50 cents. Copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. Agents wanted to sell the charts, to whom specimens, terms, &c., will be sent, post-paid, on application to A. RANNEY, Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—MEADE BROTHERS were honored with a visit from this distinguished Statesman yesterday afternoon. Magnificent Photographs were taken, which may be seen in the galleries No. 233 Broadway, 4 doors above Astor House.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in superior style, this large and popular [illegible] Hotel. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, parlors and extensive verandahs, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a green lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware, Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R. daily, [illegible] o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

FILLMORE HOUSE.—The above-named Hotel was opened on the 16th inst. for the reception of guests. It was built the past Winter with reference to convenience and comfort—the rooms being large and airy. The house is very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. The proprietor, who has for the past 12 years kept the Bellevue House, assures his friends and the public generally that special care will be taken to accommodate them in a manner satisfactory to themselves. WM. W. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

The Fillmore House will be kept open late in the season, being well provided with fire places; and grates. Rooms may be secured by immediate application. W. W. H.

"WALL HOUSE"—Corner 9th and South 5th sts., E. D. Brooklyn. (formerly Williamsburg.) This new and handsomely furnished house, is now opened for the reception of families, single persons and transient boarders. Its location is unsurpassed as a Summer residence, commanding a fine view down the bay, and from its open situation and high ground is quite free from the annoyance of insects. It has an advantage over other Summer resorts, being within 5 minutes' walk of 3 ferries, Peck Slip, Division av., Houston and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York. Dinner 6 o'clock.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GARDNER, Proprietor.

LA FAVORITA, GLEN COVE, L. I.—Is now open for the season. Parties wishing permanent or transient board, will find this one of the most desirable resorts. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Terms moderate. The steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip, New-York, every afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Inquire of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., New-York Post-Office, or of F. J. DAVIS, La Favorita, Glen Cove.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 1[illegible] Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. EXHIBITION WORKS. DEPOT AT J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., One door from Nassau st., New-York.

Customers are informed that great pains have been taken this year by Mr. HADFIELD in preparing his FIREWORKS, and COLORED FIRES. Are more various and beautiful, and the subscriber is prepared to furnish Exhibitions to any extent, and will pay every attention to orders addressed to him. EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED. He would also call attention to the following certificate from the celebrated Dr. Chilton:

"I have analyzed four samples of mixtures for Colored Fires, Red, Blue, Green and Yellow, manufactured by JOHN W. HADFIELD, and find them to be different in composition from those generally used. There is nothing in these compositions that will render them liable to spontaneous combustion. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

Every variety of small FIREWORKS for sale, such as CANTON CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS AND ROMAN CANDLES, Of all sizes. Also, many new articles designed by Mr. HADFIELD. Descriptive Exhibition Catalogue will be sent to parties who may wish. Private Exhibitions from $5 to $25. Public Exhibitions from $50 and upwards. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

Those wishing Colored Fires and Exhibition work will please send in their orders as soon as possible, as they have to be packed at the Laboratory.

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Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT, No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton crackers, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 20 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	2 50 to 26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 10 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 276 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Two notes drawn by HARVEY & BASSETT, Nos. 482 and 483, for $425 11 and $191 65, respectively, dated May 6, 1856, and payable in two months to the order of L. E. Hopkins. The public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving this paper in any way, as payment will be refused. A. L. BASSETT & CO., Signed in settlement for HARVEY & BASSETT.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.—To Pawnbrokers and others.—Lost, this morning, an old-fashioned ENGLISH CHRONOMETER WATCH, with heavy gold double case, with gold chain attached; seal and two rings inside; one of the rings marked "Friendship." The above reward will be paid for the return of it at the office of the St. Nicholas' Hotel.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday, 21st inst., near the premises of D. Jacobus, No. 128 Wooster-st., a GOLD WATCH, No. 5,079, T. F. Cooper, maker, London. Also, Gold Chain attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at J. & W. MOIR'S, No. 818 Hudson-st.

BLACK TRAVELING BAG EXCHANGED—On the 21st inst., in cars on Central Railroad at Utica. E. N. SPRAGUE, who took said bag by mistake, will please return it to C. W. DARLING, No. 80 Water-st., New-York, and receive his own.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $[illegible], dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Why do you pause? Go and procure
A flask of Lyon's Powder. We cannot endure
The bugs crawling o'er us, when Lyon can heal
All the insects' woes we mortals feel.

DESTROY THE INSECTS.—Destroy the rats. Then use LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS AND POWDER. Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JULY. THE LIFE OF COL. JOHN CHAS. FREMONT, AND HIS NARRATIVES OF EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

With a new and accurate Steel Portrait, and other Illustrations. One large 12mo volume, 500 pages. Price $1. This will be decidedly the most COMPREHENSIVE as well as the CHEAPEST edition of the Life and Adventures of THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE that will be issued during the Campaign; and being mainly his Narrative of Explorations and Discoveries, it will of course be AUTHENTIC. Liberal discount will be given to persons ordering the work in quantities. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, New-York and Auburn.

THE NEW AGE OF GOLD, OR, THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBERT DEXTER ROMAINE. WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

It would be impossible to give any adequate idea of this remarkable book, either by description or newspaper notices; but from all quarters it has received the most hearty commendation,—and if any work of modern date has the power to fascinate the reader during these stirring times, the work is the adventures of Romaine in company with his charming Alice.

A new Adam and Eve in a new Eden, their fortunes and pursuits are narrated with the utmost spirit and in a style delightfully fresh and piquant.

A great many poor and worthless books have crowded the market, and satiated even the lovers of fiction; but a story like this can never be confounded with the common-place issues of the day. It will be read for years to come, as the very best description of island life since Robinson Crusoe. In one vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

VASSALL MORTON. A NOVEL. BY FRANCIS PARKMAN, Author of "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," &c., &c. In one vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

Mr. PARKMAN has already distinguished himself in the field of authorship. His "Conspiracy of Pontiac" is one of the most valuable and readable contributions to American History. This, his first attempt at novel writing, proves him to be a worthy rival of Cooper, Paulding and Simms. The story is full of incident, the plot well contrived and executed, and the characters life-like. We found ourselves constrained by the interest of the book to read it through at a sitting, and we rose from the pleasure with the hope that the author might soon entertain us with another work of equal attraction. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

"LO THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!" A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE, WILL BE FOUND IN **THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE; OR, THE CONTEST BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICAL ROMANISM,** BY MISS ANNA E. CARROLL, OF MARYLAND. One vol. 12mo, 365 pages. Cloth gilt, $1 25. Full gilt, $2. It contains new and accurate steel portraits of FILLMORE AND DONELSON. Also, of ERASTUS BROOKS, of N. Y.; E. B. BARTLETT and GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of Ky.; STUART, of Va.; BROOM, of Pa.; RAYNOR, of N. C.; PEBLES, of Tenn.; and of the authoress.

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The subscribers assure the public that this volume, prepared by an eminent literary gentleman, whose resources for the material and authorities are unequaled, will be the most reliable, and, we trust, acceptable biography of the eminent EXPLORER, SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN, whose recent nomination by the Republican Party for the highest office in the gift of the people has awakened a renewed interest in his wonderful career. Orders should be addressed to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

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PARTNER WANTED.—The publisher of a weekly literary journal of the very first character, desires to associate with him a gentleman who would be willing to invest between $3,000 and $5,000 in extending its circulation. The paper enjoys an excellent reputation and the partner would not be required to pay any bonus for his interest. Address Box No. 1,624 New-York Post Office.

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TO PRINTERS.—PRESS WANTED FOR CASH.—Any person having a second-hand Ruggles "Half-sheet Cap Job Rotary," in good condition, for sale cheap, can hear of a cash customer by addressing POWER PRESS, at the *Herald* Office, for one day, stating price, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to purchase from one to two thousand dollars' worth of Household Furniture, of the medium price, for which cash will be paid. Any family wishing to break up can find a desirable opportunity by addressing a line to CHAPMAN, *Times* Office, for two days.

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MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! Notwithstanding our extensive sales of the past week, Our stock of rich and elegant Mantillas remains unimpaired. We are selling a beautiful Shawl-shaped Mantilla For Ten Dollars That Cannot be purchased At any other establishment For less than $15. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Embroideries To close out the entire Stock. Great bargains in Handkerchiefs. Having marked down our stock of rich Embroideries to a very low figure, we are enabled to offer very great inducements to purchasers. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS. In order to clear out the entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the following articles have been reduced 33⅓ per cent. from regular prices: MANTILLAS, FANCY SILKS, SILK ROBES, BAREGE ROBES, JACONET ROBES, PRINTED BAREGES, PRINTED JACONETS, BAREGE DELAINES, PRINTED CHALLIS. Five cases CHINA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard. Attention is particularly invited to this Stock before purchases are made elsewhere. Goods will be freely shown, &c., &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, (Late LEADBEATER'S.)

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. F. DERBY & COMPANY, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS, No. 12 PARK-PLACE, Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO., Coleman-st., London, Combining the USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

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Every variety in Style, taste and make of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS can always be seen at NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS DURING THIS WEEK. Great clearing out sale of Spring and Summer Dry Goods [illegible]. SILKS FROM AUCTION at 5s., worth 8s. A very large lot at 5s. 6d. and 6s., very cheap. STELLA SHAWLS from auction at great bargains. CRAPE SHAWLS from auction, very good, at $5. BAREGES, LAWNS, and JACONET ROBES, at very great bargains. RICH EMBROIDERIES from auction. COLLARS, SLEEVES, HABIT SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SWISS and JACONET BANDS, and FLOUNCINGS, very cheap. All of the above goods will be sold off very cheap. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 3[illegible] Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st. CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

THE RICHEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF GENUINE BLACK THREAD, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES ever imported; (received by the *Arabia*;) comprising POINT and CARRE SHAWLS, (with and without flounces,) MANTILLAS, FAUCHONS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, and EDGINGS, all widths, &c., &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! BRODIE'S MANTILLAS. GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 68 Lispenard sts., has now the largest and best assorted stock of Mantillas, suitable for City retail trade to be found in New-York. The lot embraces an immense variety of BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE MANTLES. BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTLES. And a splendid lot of GUIPURE, CHANTILLY and other lace mantles. Mr. BRODIE invites the ladies to a comparison of his prices with those of others before purchasing.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, From Auction. AT 1s. 6d. PER YARD (Usual price 45 cents.) A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK FILLET SHAWLS & MANTILLAS, (Plain and Embroidered,) Received by the *Arabia*. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PALM-LEAF FANS. 85 cases natural and round handle palm fans. 115 cases open and shut Chinese fans. 10 cases French muslin and paper fans. Just received and for sale by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLE ORGANDIE ROBES. (Received by the *Arabia*.) Will be opened on MONDAY, June 23. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! At KINZEY'S Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 239 8th-av. Clearing out sales 5,000 straw hats, from 3c. to $1 50; 20,000 yards ribbon, 6c. and 1s.; rich parasols, 6s. and 8s.; silk mitts, 6c.; fans, collars, sleeves, and lots of other goods, at reduced prices.

CLOSING SALES OF DRY GOODS—Removing to No. 7[illegible] Broadway. As the time is limited for selling off the immense stock of Dry Goods contained in this store, ladies would study their own interest by calling early, in order to secure the greatest bargains ever offered, as the whole amount must be sold without regard to cost. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES—Keep the hands perfectly soft and white, while engaged in the care of flowers, &c., are impervious to water—hot or cold—and can be used where any other glove would be ruined. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. E. W. TAYLOR, LEWIS M. PECK.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS.—$15,000 worth of damask table linens, shirting and sheeting do., huckaback and other towelings, &c., &c. A good chance for housekeepers to supply themselves at half the usual price, as the stock must be cleared out immediately, previous to removing to No. 7[illegible] Broadway. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE, OR TRAVELING CLOAKS.—A full assortment will be opened on MONDAY, June 23, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

LINENS, WHITE CLOTHS—Brown Cloths, Damask Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, Diapers, &c., a large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine st.

DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN. [illegible] COUNTRY MERCHANTS FROM THE FAR WEST HAVE FORSAKEN THE [illegible] AND BUY THEIR GOODS AT THE GREAT RETAIL STORE, THE BROWN-STONE STORE, Nos. 306 and 308 6th-av., near 20th-st. THE CHIEF ATTRACTION OF THE WEEK is a splendid assortment of RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS Cheap, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Original cost 75 cents. 500 STELLA SHAWLS, new designs. Prices from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Original Cost from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. 500 SUPERB MANTILLAS, Paris styles, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Original Cost from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. 600 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, Reduced, FIFTY CENTS PER YARD, Duties paid, cost 60 cents. 1,500 Yards RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, Elegant Designs, AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD, Usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. 20,000 Yards PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS, At One Shilling per Yard, Original Cost, Duties paid, 1s. 6d. per Yard. FOR BURIAL COSTUMES, 1,000 CANADIAN STRAW, (Genuine,) At 3s. 6d., worth $1. 15,000 Yards MUSLIN DE SOU, Traveling Dress, At 2s. 6d., worth 4s. FOR MILLINERS' TRADE, 500 Boxes BONNET TRIMMINGS, From 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. HOUSEKEEPERS WILL NOTE THE GREAT BARGAINS Offered at this establishment, BOUGHT AT AUCTION at the SACRIFICE OF THE IMPORTERS. 2,500 yards RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY. From 1s. to 6s. per yard, 50 per cent. below the original cost. 500 Sets RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, From $4 to $20. ALSO, A NEW IMPORTATION, 1,000 Pieces COUQUA MATTING, Colored, From 4x4 to 6x4 wide, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard, A Superior Article. For further particulars, visit REMSEN & DINGEE, Brown-stone Store, Nos. 306 and 308 6th-av., near 20th-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION In prices of Summer Silks. Silks selling for 4s., 5s., and 6s. per yard, worth double the price nearly. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT CHAMELEON ROBES Selling at $[illegible]. Former price $[illegible]. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway. Contains the largest exhibition of first-finished photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

CHINESE BUILDING, NO. 539 BROADWAY, [illegible] BRUCE'S GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR. From its Commencement to the Termination. The whole concluding with THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL, PRODUCING AN EFFECT OF TERRIFIC GRANDEUR. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½, commencing at 8. Admission 25c.; Children 12½c. N. B.—An AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

[illegible]

Mlle. ROBERT—THE BALLET COMPANY. M. MARZETTI. YOUNG HENGLER. EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. Young Hengler, A. Lehmann, Mlle. V. and M. A. Celarius. Ballet TERPSICHORE. Terpsichore ... Mlle. Robert. POCOO, THE INTELLIGENT APE. Pongo ... M. Marzetti.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, June 24, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of the BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. Quintin Matsys ... J. H. Allen. To be followed by the new Pantomime, entitled RAGUL. Courica ... Mr. G. L. Fox. To conclude with the Drama of THE WIZARD SKIFF.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY $500 Prize Drama! THIS (Tuesday, June 24,) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, NEW-YORK PATRIOTS; Or, BATTLE OF SARATOGA, with new scenery and dresses, and cast with the entire strength of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3, two pretty pieces. A living skeleton is here, with limbs only one inch in diameter. Living Sea Tigers. Smallest woman alive, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ c.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT, KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, Complimentary Benefit to MADAME KELLER. See Programme.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. 5[illegible] Broadway. GREAT ATTRACTION—TABLEAUX SOIREES. First week of the great Magician, Signor ADONIS. Seventh week of Madame LOVARNY and F. STOPPEL. Performance at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cts.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 120 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway, New-York. A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $[illegible], $[illegible], $1[illegible], and $1[illegible]. Pianos to hire and exchanged. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 2[illegible] Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, [illegible] WARRANTED, UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH, BEAUTY or TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. A NEW TRIUMPH. We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new, superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $[illegible]—worth from $200 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call to-day, for they must all be sold at some price. W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 2[illegible] Bowery.

"YOU'D GIVE YOUR EYE-TOOTH"—For a fine head of hair, or a thick glossy beard and moustache, but nature has left you bald or beardless, and you affect to despise those ornaments, and yet you buy wigs and shave sedulously; but, if you would use common sense and my Onguent, you would have in six weeks' time a fine moustache and beard, or a beautiful head of hair. Don't be afraid; people "will" see your hair growing and your beard become thick, but they won't know what does it, for my Onguent does not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 309½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; and all druggists in the town or country.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—11½ miles from … [illegible] … JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE … [illegible] … NEWELL, No. 3 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depot at Branchville, L. I., containing 25 or 30 acres of the best land, … suited for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music room, dining room, library and bed rooms, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. … on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depot. The house is 42x32, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, aviary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DE PEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. JOHN McKINSTRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 46 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees, barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depot, 30 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, all handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1¼ hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking West Point and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

$3,700.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Boston Turnpike, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon Depot; a new and roomy house, containing 14 rooms and cellar, a stable and carriage house, and three-quarters of an acre of land. Possession immediately. Apply to M. K. COUZENS & CO., No. 257 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 36x… feet in dimensions, … capable of con… … persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or … acres of land may be sold with the above described … The remaining … acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete, some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and … none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention. PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 26th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 … together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purposes; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 164 East 22d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. … West-st., or No. … East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 29th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; division to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depot; the same from White Plains. Buildings in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to F. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Suitable for a country residence, 44 acres, in the town of Greenburg, adjoining the residence of the late Samuel Howland. On the premises is a good house, (nearly new,) barn, wagon-house, brook, fish-pond, &c.; also, a good selection of fruit-trees, in full bearing. The place is equi-distant between the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad and 2½ miles from Irvington, 8 miles from Tarrytown. If the place is not sold by the 26th inst., it will on that day be sold at auction. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Apply to JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown; CHAS. DE REVERE, Tarrytown; ROBERT RIKER, on premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. … Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 13 Walker-st., New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SITE FOR BUILDING FOR SALE—19 miles by railroad from the City; cars ply to and from almost every hour; 1 mile from depot, on an eminence of 60 or 70 feet, overlooking a flourishing town and a large extent of country. There are 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and lying in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location in the country. Price $6,000. For further particulars, apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depot. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement house, with four lots of ground, fruit trees, &c., situated in Adams-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within three minutes' walk of the Myrtle-av. cars, or the South 4th-st. stages. Inquire of Mrs. MARSTON, No. 28 Tompkins-st., New-York, or of WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Bushwick and Myrtle avs., plank road, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson, two beautiful sites and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depot, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c.; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—Four beautiful brown-stone front buildings, cor. 7th-av. and 42d-st.; also several buildings of first class, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Inquire or address R. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 23d-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers, about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge, carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 444 6th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two … on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Houses 3-story, marble … under-cellar and all the modern improvements. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or E. F. CRANE, 60 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,6…, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new three-story and basement brick house and lot—a sacrifice, if sold this week—16-inch walls, marble mantels, stone stoop, iron railings. Best location. Inquire corner Lee-av. and Wilson-st., Brooklyn, East District.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 25 feet front and 40 feet deep, lot 100 feet. Price $6,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 123 Lexington-av. …

YACHT FOR SALE—A full-rigged yacht, in perfect order, about 26 feet long, with jib and mainsail, is a very fast sailer, and is complete order; will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Can be bought for $100, or a trifle less, for cash. Inquire of JARVIS JOHNSON, corner of West and Watts sts., where she may be seen.

SLOOP FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Sloop which will carry 100 tons, all in good running order, fit for a Market boat or to run East or on the river, will be sold cheap on account of the owner going away in June. B. BENNET, Sailmaker, No. 304 West-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FARM WANTED—WORTH FROM $8,000 TO $10,000—For next season, or after the growing crops are in.—50 to 150 acres of well cultivated and well fenced land, suitable for grazing, dairy, gardening or general agricultural purposes, as near the City as possible, within 100 miles and of easy access, with a large house, old or new-fashioned, and necessary outbuildings, in good repair, and with an abundant supply of good water and the requisite proportion of woodland. Any party, broker or principal having a suitable place in a healthy and convenient situation, of easy access by railroad or water communication, to dispose of cheap for cash, in New-Jersey, on or near the line of the Central or Morris and Essex Railroad, or in any of the river counties, on either bank or within view of the Hudson—the west side and above West Point preferred—or in Orange or Ulster Counties, on the Wallkill or Shawangunk Rivers, Esopus or Rondout Creeks, or in the vicinity of Goshen, Chester or Middletown, New-York, or near the Erie Railroad line, will meet with prompt attention and a cash purchaser, by addressing "FARMER & CO." at the Times Office, New-York City, with full particulars of location, quantity, quality and condition of land, size and condition of house, price per acre, and all the necessary information. A cheap, substantial farm, and large, well built plain house, in good repair, and nothing fancy or expensive, is what is desired; and, if necessary, the farming implements and stock, if suitable, would be purchased.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—In Brooklyn for a term of years, a moderate sized house in a good neighborhood. Would prefer one near the Fulton Ferry. Address Box 2,190 New-York Post-Office.

BOILER WANTED—An upright portable boiler, of four or five horse power. Address, naming price, Box No. 1,100 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant mansion at South Oyster Bay, all in complete order. It will accommodate a large family. The garden is planted and ice-house filled. It commands a fine view of the bay and ocean, with every facility for fishing, sailing and bathing. It is easy of access to the City, and will be let low for the season, or until next Spring. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 139 East 16th-st., with modern improvements; lot 115 feet deep, in the immediate vicinity, and west of Stuyvesant-square; possession given on the 1st of July; rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate. DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a small, respectable family, the upper part, with rear basement, of a two-story house, No. 119 Varick-st., near Broome-st.

MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. It will be rented for the season; the house is in perfect order, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden, well stocked with vegetables, berries, &c. Also barn room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Apply to ROBERT READE, No. 163 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Near the City for the Summer Season and longer if not sold; a most delightful Summer retreat at Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall and overlooking Harlem River with a partial view also of the Hudson. House partly furnished. Rent $300 per month. For particulars, inquire of A. P. MAN or T. BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful. DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—In the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. A furnished cottage, with garden and fruit. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 5 Lafayette Place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 33d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; houses very superior—Nos. 95 and 97—consisting of four rooms, parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen; Croton wash-tubs, iron sink, and good cellar room; neighborhood excellent and very pleasant. Inquire at the cottage in the rear. None but those who wish to live neat need apply.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 36 Crosby-st., in the rear of Broadway, one door below Prince, 3 lofts, each 25x80, for manufacturing purposes or drill rooms, well lighted and adapted for any similar purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal.

SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE—For one or more years, suitable for coal, wood, stone, or lumber yards. Location on 13th and 14th sts., between Avenues C and D. For particulars inquire at the Coal yard office of THOS. O'NEILL.

TO LET—In house No. 47 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome, first floor four rooms, and second floor five rooms; Croton water on each floor; rent moderate. Inquire of EDWARD BUCK, butcher, No. 42 Washington-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of No. 104 Centre-st., with or without power; the room is 24x60 feet, well finished and lighted. Apply upon the premises.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 4… Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also, house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 220 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON SHAFT WANTED—From 14 to 18 feet long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, wrought or cast iron, round or square. Address W. OLIVER, this office.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. … Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 23 and 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the premises, at CLAREMONT and BAY VIEW, situated between Claremont and Armstrong-place, at the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road, 3 miles from the Jersey City Ferry. Also, 2 or 3 LARGE AND DESIRABLE MANSIONS located in the same places, possessing all the conveniences of rural and city life.

The above property was the homestead of JOHN M. and MICHAEL VREELAND, Esqrs., improved with elegant mansions and fruit trees of full growth, … vineyards, also, a quince, pear and apple orchard, young trees in full bearing, Norway Spruce dotted over said grounds, and is well worthy of the attention of parties desirous of the luxury and elegance of rural life, with the conveniences to business … afforded to merchants living in the city, up town, as far as Union-square. The property lies on the eastern slope of Bergen Hill, overlooking New-York Bay, through the Narrows to the sea, Staten Island, Long Island, New-York City, Jersey City and the Hudson River for miles, making one of the most splendid views and pleasant locations within 50 miles of New-York.

Omnibuses pass through the above places continually, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M., making convenient access to the City for those not desiring to keep their own horses and carriages. Stage tickets furnished on application to the Auctioneer, to visit the property and return until the day of sale, free of charge, and on the days of sale the stages will take purchasers to and from the ground free of charge.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 30 per cent. on the 10th day of July, the balance on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest, payable in 3 or 5 years. Those buying and wishing to build within 2 years, will have the 40 per cent. returned to them on the signing a contract for building, and a bond and mortgage at 5 or 7 years for all the purchase money. Maps at D. SCOTT'S, No. 73 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—TUESDAY, June 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $160,000 Convertible 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company. This is the balance of an issue of $600,000—all the rest of which have been sold in Europe. The payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, and is secured by a first lien upon the Road and upon 1,000 acres of valuable coal lands near St. Louis. The Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company is completed and furnished with ample equipment, and owes no floating debt whatever. It extends from Alton, passing by St. Louis 40 miles to Illinoistown, and is now worked in connection with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company. It is doing an excellent and profitable business in transportation and passenger traffic, and is also deriving sufficient income from its coal field to alone pay handsome dividends to the stockholders. It has a paid-up capital of about $600,000—and, in addition, there has been expended upon it the proceeds of this issue of First Mortgage Bonds (none of which have been sold below par) $600,000, and the proceeds of an issue of Second Mortgage Bonds—$600,000. Besides its road equipments and real estate, this Company own a valuable ferry privilege at St. Louis. These Bonds are due in 1875; they are convertible into the stock of the Company until 1863, and bear coupons payable 1st March and 1st September, in New-York. No better secured or more desirable Bonds have been offered to the public for investment.

$34,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$1,000 Second Mortgage Bonds of Erie Railroad Company.

50 shares Atlantic Bank Stock, $100 each.

45 shares Merchants' Insurance Company, $50.

1 share Rutgers Female Institute, $100.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 University-place, corner 9th-st.;

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. All made to order, by Baudoine & Elleau. Consisting in part of—

PARLOR FURNITURE—Superb French plate pier glasses, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; elegant crimson satin and lace window curtains to match; suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered with blue and white brocade; window curtains to match; Wilton velvet carpets; superb carved rosewood centre-tables; carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Stodart; rosewood quartette tables; elegant Chinese vases; mantel and etagere ornaments of bronze, China, ormolu and parian; a superb parlor organ, plays 36 tunes, with flutes, bells, drums and triangles.

ALSO—A small and choice collection of original ancient and modern oil-paintings, fine line engravings.

DINING ROOM—Carved oak en suite, rich oak sideboard and buffet arm chairs, in reps; extension dining-table, extra wide and long; China dinner and tea sets; cut-glass ware, champagne goblets, wines, decanters, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; elegant carved mahogany armoire a glace; black walnut cottage bedsteads and bureaus, China gilt toilet sets; heavy curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding; carved mahogany sofas, chairs, and arm chairs in reps and hair cloth, bookcases, &c.

Also, a large and complete assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the four-story residence No. 129 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large and desirable assortment of first-class articles, such as solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin; pier and centre tables, large rosewood etagere, work-tables, lined with satinwood; large rosewood secretary, reception and easy chairs, covered in satin and moquet; large pier and oval French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, lace window curtains, China vases, clocks, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, solid oak extension table, cut-glass ware, China tea and dinner sets, solid silver ware, sofas, cushioned chairs, lounges, sofa bed, together with all the furniture in the bed-rooms, which contains full and complete sets, both in rosewood and mahogany; pure hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE—Of a family declining housekeeping.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. The sale will include one superior rosewood 7-octave piano, and one do. 6-octave mahogany, in perfect order; two rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, centre tables, hall stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth in halls, chamber furniture, dining-room do., table cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. The above is in fine order, having been used but two months, and must be positively sold and removed from the premises on day of sale. For particulars, see catalogue at sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 442 Broadway.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALES of 1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano forte, 1 mahogany bookcase, 1 mahogany sideboard, household furniture, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., by order of Henry Glackmeyer, assignee for William T. Jackson, one rosewood and one mahogany piano forte, one mahogany bookcase, one mahogany sideboard; also a quantity of second-hand furniture, and 2 rosewood parlor suites, mahogany and rosewood sofas, centre, card and fancy tables, parlor, rocking, and easy chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., stock of a dealer of wines, brandies, cigars, &c. Consisting in part of choice old Otard, London Dock, Cognac brandies, pale and dark; Old Duff Gordon and Amontillado, pale and brown sherries; Old Maderia; Queen's, Port, Heidsieck, and other favorite brands of Champagne; Chateaux and Margaux clarets; old Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, gin, rum, cordials, London porter, Scotch ale, &c., &c., together with an invoice of Havana and German cigars, the whole to be sold peremptory to close consignment.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF AN EXECUTION.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their store No. 92 Broadway, one pair dapple gray ponies, 9½ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind, good travelers; can be driven by a lady. Also, one set of fancy double harness, made to order for ponies. Also, one fancy light wagon, new. The above will be sold without fail on that day, and are a desirable team for a gentleman's family. By order. WM. THOMPSON, Constable Marine Court. They are valued for $800.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at No. 220 Spring-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of parlor suites in hair and brocatel, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus and marble-top washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, dinner and tea sets, crockery, &c.; cutlery, &c., &c.—together with a full assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, paintings, French mirrors, and rare articles of Chinese manufacture.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSE, WAGON, and HARNESS—TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., will be sold—One superior brown 5-year old Morgan mare, just from Vermont, and sound in every respect; was recently purchased for $400, an excellent saddle animal for a lady. Also, one superior light wagon, in excellent order, nearly new and very strongly and well built. Also, one single silver-mounted harness. The whole of the above will positively be sold, without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 50,000 superior cigars for retail, in packages and boxes of 100 and 250; extension dining tables, parlor and chamber furniture in large variety, two rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, spring and hair mattresses, counting-house desks, iron safes, carpeting, iron bedsteads, sofa and lounge bedsteads, &c.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—at East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Vansiclen, and Cave. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours, by railroad and six-cent omnibus lines. Apply, for full particulars, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—At auction, TUESDAY, June 24, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., large assortment of all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, glass ware, China, cutlery, Brittannia, silver-plated ware, &c. Goods packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 19 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the public Pound, 16th-st., near 2d-av., 4 sheats, 1 black sheep, three lambs. JAMES M. ODELL, Pound-Master.

AUCTION SALES.

… Auctioneer.

LADIES' HATS, FANCY ARTICLES, AUCTION—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 47 Dey-st., … [illegible] … brandy, cigars, wine, claret and champagne, tobacco, fancy boxes, desks, … cutlery, silver-plated ware, … writing paper, lead-pencils, envelopes, oil-paintings, … dried peaches, &c.

STEAMSHIP GLEN COVE.—The attention of the public is called to the sale, at auction, of the … steamer GLEN COVE, to be sold this day at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., by Messrs. BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIRNAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st. References.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $120,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 30,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$120,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 25 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. E. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 500 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or … to market, at from $200 to $250 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 3 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 301 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 3 cars for passengers and freight; 30 double houses for 60 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,775, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,050,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pise,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a-M.,	Madeira,	Sienne,
Baden Baden,		Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bayrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $60 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 29 28-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July. J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates. D. F. ROBINSON, CALVIN DAY, GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & Co, Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. H. FALLS,
IRAD HAWLEY,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
JONATHAN THORNE.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First-class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House. GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co., New-York, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order, THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 13, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them. The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at the office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed, and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time. S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and William-sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the … consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed consolidation being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., MORAN BROS., BALLIN & SANDER.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 27 Exchange-place.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company in this City, will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 10th July, prox. The semi-annual interest due 1st July prox., on the Bonds of the Company, and on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the Company, will be paid at this office on presentation of the proper Coupons. JOHN J. HILL, Reg. New-York, June 23, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., New-York, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary. ALBANY, May 27, 1856.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., … Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. … Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st. Branch Office 50 Wall-st. New-York, May …, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 16 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer. June 21, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupons of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 337 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, … 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1. E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.—June 20, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK. No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. WM. H. PLATT, President. H. LOCKWOOD, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILLS, Vice-Pres. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. au28,'54-lawtyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. M. PURDY, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—New-York, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 38 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st.; (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 236 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.),
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Mintura,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 33 Pine-st.,)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard F. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
A. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornelis & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.,)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 39 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] … THIESEMAR … [illegible]

THIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely … [illegible]

THIESEMAR No. 3—… [illegible]

THIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. … [illegible] … by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. … (for doors of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

FORSTER ON CONSUMPTION, &c. JUST PUBLISHED, SIXTY PAGES, PRICE ONE DIME.

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA: A popular Treatise on the … relative to their cause, nature, and certain cure. BY J. Z. FORSTER, M. D.

In every portion of the learned doctor's book, sound practical sense and great medical knowledge … and it is not unlikely that a considerable revolution in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula will be effected by its publication. Every family should be in possession of this valuable work, which, by its extreme cheapness, is made accessible to every one.

For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, wholesale agents, and at all bookstores, or will be mailed on receipt of the amount, (postpaid,) by BRIDGMAN & CO., No. … Grand-st., New-York, to any part of the country.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. The excruciating torments of toothache can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distemper if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out. Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all … and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more; the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

[illegible]

… other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. … nervous system and reproductive organs to their healthy … allaying all over-excitement and … into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; neutralizing with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in materially dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame … in a more vigorous and healthy condition. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 7. Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been contracted in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. G. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Cheeseman and Mott, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of all … diseases, and for those of the throat and lungs, exclusively, at his conveniently located medical and surgical rooms, No. … Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 till 1 o'clock, and from 5 till 8½ o'clock. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," books, antidotes, "no mercury," and like delusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their case treated scientifically, no matter how complicated they may appear. … also by letter, and medicines adapted to the case sent. Consultations en Français. G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

PILES, FISTULA, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY—and all chronic complaints, as well as those of a private nature, treated in a thorough, careful and intelligent manner. Treatment to suit circumstances, habits, &c., of any patient, of whatever age or sex. A new treatment for private complaints, without the use of Mercury in any form. Also, mild treatment and positive cure for all female complaints. J. RALPH, M. D., No. 362 Houston-st., near Wooster. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Treatment by letter, and medicines sent to any part of the United States, Canada, or South America. For a circular, containing something worth reading, inclose two United States stamps, and address Box 389, Post-Office.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT, No. 18 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail to cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—And other unrivalled remedies, arrest the ravages of disease, so frightful if allowed to extend, and shortly eradicate all the poisonous virus. Great attention to each case, and a quick cure warranted. To the ladies, Dr. WARD'S PERIODICAL PILLS are recommended as an infallible remedy in monthly irregularities. Office, No. 50 Canal-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Diseases of females exclusively treated by Dr. POWERS. Remedies for Female Derangements, from $1 to $5. In curing the numerous distressing complaints to which the sex is subject he is well known. Special irregularities, and all obstructions removed by appropriate treatment. Office No. 20 Canal-st., corner Broadway, Room No. 3. Consultations either in person, or by mail, strictly confidential.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready … paper bags …

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,402,088 67
Average amount of Circulation ... 235,340 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,574,087 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $851,301 00
Average amount of Specie ... 49,976 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 85,055 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 353,416 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,010,700 48
Average amount of Specie ... 2,880,977 73
Average amount of Circulation, including that of late Bank America ... 54,785 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,098,183 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $9,801,088 43
Average amount of Specie ... 1,818,308 36
Average amount of Circulation ... 2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 6,093,294 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,908,361 36
Average amount of Specie ... 371,822 36
Average amount of Circulation ... 92,367 34
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,340,334 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,074,085 90
Average amount of Specie ... 411,706 09
Average amount of Circulation ... 194,855 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,762,268 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,870,274 24
Average amount of Specie ... 194,555 30
Average amount of Circulation ... 8,588 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,373,776 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,610,031 49
Average amount of Specie ... 1,084,182 72
Average amount of Circulation ... 89,378 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,732,305 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,647,348 14
Average amount of Specie ... 574,980 56
Average amount of Circulation ... 337,507 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,341,291 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,031,273 14
Average amount of Specie ... 108,641 90
Average amount of Circulation ... 173,969 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 674,812 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Jas. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,449,827 09
Average amount of Specie ... 128,146 49
Average amount of Circulation ... 232,681 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,344,786 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $372,136 68
Average amount of Specie ... 19,398 96
Average amount of Circulation ... 121,179 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 178,178 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1856. E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,896,120 20
Average amount of Specie ... 135,663 41
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,898 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 981,291 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $632,704 81
Average amount of Specie ... 26,887 77
Average amount of Circulation ... 127,890 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 434,300 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. D. Randall, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,460,151 35
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 251,455 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,158,458 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. I. B. Nones, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $723,204 14
Average amount of Specie ... 58,532 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 207,285 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,818,979 30
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,612,499 10
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,041,353 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Stephen E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $815,775 00
Average amount of Specie ... 42,879 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,286 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 422,940 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,765,807 61
Average amount of Specie ... 291,121 19
Average amount of Circulation ... 130,343 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,390,940 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible] 11
Average amount of Specie ... 13,451 44
Average amount of Circulation ... 41,757 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $838,468 54
Average amount of Specie ... 141,890 32
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,105 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 572,843 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. John C. Lenon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,823,009 61
Average amount of Specie ... 97,785 15
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,730 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 824,664 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,735,306 89
Average amount of Specie ... 109,899 63
Average amount of Circulation ... 124,708 16
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,127,649 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George E. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. E. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $449,635 00
Average amount of Specie ... 49,985 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 95,780 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 260,426 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 66,732 78
Average amount of Circulation ... 109,061 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 549,640 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,908,070 00
Average amount of Specie ... 145,828 48
Average amount of Circulation ... 233,617 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,834,499 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,640,730 95
Average amount of Specie ... 757,203 13
Average amount of Circulation ... 318,719 02
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,542,883 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $830,842 35
Average amount of Specie ... 70,026 96
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,288 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 708,244 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,469,830 70
Average amount of Specie ... 142,193 86
Average amount of Circulation ... 122,082 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,299,550 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,289,702 11
Average amount of Specie ... 736,401 11
Average amount of Circulation ... 272,690 77
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,659,724 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,199,146 15
Average amount of Specie ... 99,051 71
Average amount of Circulation ... 200,598 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 923,133 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $737,779 73
Average amount of Specie ... 30,817 30
Average amount of Circulation ... 120,636 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 537,764 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 101,804 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,549,746 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,518,361 48
Average amount of Circulation ... 194,129 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,874,478 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 412,594 97
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 117,088 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,931,385 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 700,856 49
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,306,642 90
Average amount of Specie ... 152,509 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,387 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 939,531 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,719,041 46
Average amount of Specie ... 197,981 80
Average amount of Circulation ... 164,122 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $343,677 11
Average amount of Specie ... 11,180 28
Average amount of Circulation ... 81,432 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 175,375 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis Leland, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS LELAND, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 23,489 74
Average amount of Circulation ... 76,141 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $192,082 00
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $985,857 19
Average amount of Specie ... 57,736 35
Average amount of Circulation ... 166,508 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 773,161 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,604,363 23
Average amount of Specie ... 129,161 12
Average amount of Circulation ... 164,472 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,147,356 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant-Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $694,943 99
Average amount of Specie ... 34,721 43
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,136 17
Average amount of Deposits ... 369,421 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible] 62
Average amount of Specie ... 84,084 35
Average amount of Circulation ... 118,185 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 678,331 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,530,587 63
Average amount of Specie ... 160,216 67
Average amount of Circulation ... 113,250 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,870,364 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $732,715 97
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 136,911 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 511,742 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible] 77
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 111,110 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Thos. J. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 79,556 00
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,650,128 66
Average amount of Specie ... 208,155 08
Average amount of Circulation ... 106,881 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,080,360 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. S. Kinman, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. S. KINMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. Samuel F. Ells, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,093,399 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steamers between [illegible], forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections, to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company's Express Office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.
Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express, to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.
Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.
By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.
Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.
Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.
Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Way Passenger at 3.30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) for [illegible] and intermediate stations.
[illegible] Middletown [illegible]
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—EXTRA TRAIN.—*To Commencement at Princeton, June 25, 1856.*—An extra train will be run from New-York to Princeton, on Commencement Day, 25th inst., leaving New-York at 6:30 A. M.; Newark 7; Elizabeth 7:15; Rahway, 7:30; and New-Brunswick at 8 A. M.
FARE TO GO AND RETURN—From New-York, $1 50; Newark, $1; Elizabeth, 87½ cents; Rahway, 75 cents; New-Brunswick, 62½ cents. Tickets purchased at the offices of the stations.
☞ Also, Excursion Tickets will be sold at the different Stations for the regular trains to and from New-Brunswick, on the Commencement Day of Rutgers College, July 2, 1856, as follows: From New-York and return, $1; Newark, 75 cents; Elizabeth, 62½ cents; from Rahway, 50 cents. J. W. WOODRUFF, Ass't Sup't New-Jersey Railroad.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 367 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 3:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North-River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:15, and 11:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Line: Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:30 P. M., Accommodation; connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 34th-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA PREVENTED.—By using Pritchell's Disinfecting Fluid. This is a preparation in high repute for destroying all offensive and putrid effluvia; prevents putrefaction, and corrects the impurities of the air in close apartments and in situations exposed to noxious vapors. 50 cents per bottle. For sale at Wholesale by MYERS & CO., No. [illegible], and at all respectable druggists.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, June 25.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, July 23.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130
Second Cabin ... 75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 26.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 3, North River.
Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. [illegible]. JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook. CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
The EMEU will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 26th June.
Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and requisites, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
[illegible] The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. [illegible] visit the ship. [illegible] apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, [illegible] tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. Cook Commander.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 24th of July. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, James Stone Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 9th July. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Order and peace having been restored in Nicaragua, hostilities having ceased, the country finally evacuated by its enemies, and a strong and stable Government (acknowledged by the United States) established, affording complete protection and security on the Transit route, a line of steamers to San Francisco has been organized, and will run regularly in future.
The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,500 tons burden,) E. L. Tinklepaugh, commander, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Juan del Norte.		*To San Francisco, including Isthmus Transit.*	
First Cabin	$75	First Cabin	$175
Second cabin	60	Second cabin	125
Steerage	35	Steerage	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REDUCED PRICES, JULY 5.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—Fifty pounds of baggage free. Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and first-class steamship ILLINOIS, Captain C. S. Boggs, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, R. L. Whiting, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.
Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—Express for California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands will be dispatched by the steamship *Orizaba*, on TUESDAY, June 24, in charge of Special Messenger. Freight taken till 1; small parcels and letters, till 2½ o'clock day of sailing. WM. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—U. S. Mail Steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. New-Orleans freight taken and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Bills lading can be procured on board, or at office of agents. No others signed. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible] MITCHELL against [illegible] COWDREY, Elijah Hobart and Hannah, his wife, Sarah Anderson, widow, Henry J. Anderson, [illegible] and Martha [illegible] his wife, John F. [illegible], A. Lawrence, Mary Young, Julia Young, Edward M. Young and Mary J., his wife, Albert A. Young and Cornelia, his wife, William E. Young, [illegible] Jefferson Young and Kate his wife, William [illegible] and Kate H. his wife, [illegible] wife, William Hall and Sarah Ann, his wife, Gilbert [illegible] Young, Louisa [illegible] Young, William [illegible] Young, and Caroline Young, widow, William Mitchell and Hannah [illegible], and said Albert A. Young sole surviving executor of the last will of Mary Young, deceased.—Summons.—To WILLIAM HALL and SARAH ANN, his wife, and [illegible] YOUNG: [illegible] to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. C. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on [illegible] of June, 1856.
N. B.—The object of this action is to procure a partition of the premises Nos. [illegible] Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, among the parties to this action, or a sale thereof, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale among said parties.—New-York, May 22, 1856.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st.
je3-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—Genesee County.—DAVID FLINT against DIANA CATHCART, Administratrix, and EDWARD LONG, Administrator of ENOS CATHCART, deceased; WILLIAM CATHCART, SILAS CATHCART, THOMAS CATHCART, Jane Webb and Alexander Webb, Hugh Cathcart and Mary Long, William Cathcart, Thomas Cathcart and Julius Cathcart (sons of Robert,) Mary Cathcart (daughter of Robert Cathcart) alias Mary Doe and her husband John Doe (real name unknown) Franklin Cathcart, Sophia [illegible] alias Sophia Cathcart, The American Bible Society, American Tract Society, American Female Guardian Society, and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Thomas [illegible], Treasurer of the American Bethel Society, and Christopher R. Robert, Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the County Clerk's office, in Genesee County, in the State of New-York, on the second day of June, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Batavia, Genesee County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
TAGGART & HENSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
je3-law6wTu Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—THOMAS CLARK against ELIZABETH DRAPER, widow of WILLIAM DRAPER, deceased; Amelia Draper, William B. Draper, Thomas L. Draper and Henry C. Draper, infant children of the said William Draper, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, May 23, 1856.
GREENWOOD and TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856.
GREENWOOD and TUCKER,
je17-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JOHN E. [illegible], ARNOLD W. CONANT, STILLMAN A. ELDEN and HENRY T. WOODS against JAMES DUNNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES DUNNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 34 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest on nine hundred and [illegible] dollars and seventy cents, from September 10, 1855, and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents from the [illegible] day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action.
DAVID THURSTON,
je17-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JOHN E. [illegible], GEORGE A. SHAW, STILLMAN A. ELDEN and HENRY T. WOODS against JAMES DUNNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES DUNNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 34 William-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible]
DAVID THURSTON,
je17-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT BAYARD, Trustee, &c., against FELIX DOUGHERTY AND OTHERS.—Notice to the creditors of Michael Dougherty, deceased: In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court dated the 10th day of April, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Michael Dougherty, deceased, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, and to establish the same, according to law, before the undersigned referee appointed by said order, at his office, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within three months from the first publication of this notice, that is to say, from the 21st day of June, 1856.
New-York, June 12, 1856. CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee.
je17-law6wTu T. JAMES GLOVER, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES CHILD against ELEANOR CHILD.—Summons for relief.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1856.
W. R. RONALDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint will be filed in office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. je10-law6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NATHAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of C. S. PARSONS, No. 96 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1855.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, MARY T. TAYLOR, Executors.
d24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NATHAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. B. LONGBOTHAM, No. 126 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Feb. 26, 1856.
JOHN B. LONGBOTHAM, ELIZA LONGBOTHAM, Administrators.
f27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN A. TARRANT,
je24-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards and late Margaretta Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 136 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1856.
je17-law6mTu J. B. NONES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESSICK, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1856.
WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executrix.
my13-law6mTu

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present railroad communication was opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Easton or Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of some [illegible] miles, and at a freight of about [illegible] per ton. Now it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 25 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars [illegible] freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York; [illegible] Walnut-st., Philadelphia; [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Captured Slaver.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PIERRO DE CASTRO, one of the parties arrested on the alleged slaver *Braman*, was resumed on Saturday at 12 o'clock A. M., before United States Commissioner MORTON.

Captain FAUNCE of the revenue cutter *Washington*, was the first witness called. He testified to the fact of the seizure, on the 9th of June inst., of the brig *Braman* by himself with the cutter *Washington*, in connection with Deputy Marshals DE ANGELIS and BRYAN. He corroborated the evidence of the Deputy Marshal as to the statements made by Captain DELANO of the destination of the *Braman* and his announcement of JOSEPHO DE CASTRO as the owner of the vessel. He stated that the outfit and cargo of the *Braman* was that of a vessel bound on a slave expedition. The quantity of beans and rice on board, and the quantity of water casks, and particularly their arrangement in the hold, forming a slave-deck, he considered an indubitable evidence that the brig was intended as a slaver. Lieut. LOOKE, of the *Washington*, confirmed the statement and views of Captain FAUNCE. Further evidence was adduced showing the name *Braman* of the brig had been rewritten. The words *Braman* and New-York, it was stated, had been newly painted, while underneath the word New-York was to be discerned the word Salem. The papers on board the brig, comprising charts of the coast of Africa and some documents written in the Portuguese language, were identified by the witnesses thus far examined and offered as evidence.

To-morrow the process of the seizure of the *Braman* is returnable before the United States Circuit Court. It is probable a suit will then be entered against DE CASTRO, her alleged charterer, and the cause be set on the regular calendar. There has been as yet no further bail of the parties arrested on the brig, nor any dismissals of the cargo of the vessel.

The Russian Agent's Difficulty.

On Saturday, before Judge CLERKE, at Supreme Court Chambers, the examination was resumed in the case of Captain Leidinfeldt, of the Russian Army, upon a charge of breach of contract in non-payment for $ [illegible] guns ordered by Mr. E. G. Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., in his capacity as commissioner and agent of the Russian Government. The examination lasted all day, but developed nothing new of interest in addition to the facts disclosed on the first day's investigation. The contract for the arms in question, with specification of the mode of their construction and terms of payment, was submitted by the plaintiff and accepted as evidence by the Court. An adjournment took place to Friday. It was arranged in the meantime to go to Worcester, Mass., and see the guns, as also to obtain additional papers in the case. The amount involved in this suit, it will doubtless be remembered, is $20,000.

Closing of Primary Examinations.

The following Primary Schools have been visited by the Superintendents since our last notice.

No. 56, on Twenty-ninth-street, in the Twentieth Ward, which is a mixed school, having five hundred girls and boys under charge of Mrs. SARAH E. WHITE, with eight assistants. The children are crowded into a miserable basement, under an old church, where six classes are taught in one room. The two highest classes, taught by Misses KNOWS and MANNING, were in excellent condition, with a large number of pupils ready for promotion. A new Primary building is the great necessity in this neighborhood.

No. 58, is a mixed school, Thirty-ninth-street, by the Tenth-avenue, is also in the Twentieth Ward. This is one of the largest Primary Schools in the City, and the building in which it is held, is, thus far, the best for the purpose in the City. It is capable of seating 1,200 pupils, comfortably. The number of girls and boys present on examination day—a very stormy day, too—was 750. Mrs. HANNAH G. PIERSON is principal, and under her are eleven assistants.

The highest class was up to the full grade in all respects, and in some particulars beyond it. No. 56 is one of the very best primaries in the City.

Primaries Nos. 32 and 52 are held in the same building in Twenty-sixth street, near Madison-square, in the Twenty-first Ward. Both were found in good condition, but not very largely attended, owing to the opening of a Catholic school near by. Misses JULIA LIVERMORE and LYDIA MOULTON are the principals in charge, each aided by two assistants. The order and reading was first-rate, and a fine class was found ready for promotion.

No. 47, is held in the upper story of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward. There were over three hundred girls and boys present under the care of Miss M. E. COOLEY, with six assistants. The attendance is very irregular and the rooms are not over comfortable.

A new Primary building is much needed in this neighborhood, as a new building on Nineteenth-street, in this Ward, is crowded, and has already been obliged to turn away numerous applicants for admission. The attendance at No. 36 is over 700 girls and boys. There are eight class rooms and a large room for assembling in. The play grounds are spacious and comfortable. The stairways are too steep and dangerous for small children. New stairways should be erected specially designed for the smaller children.

No. 39, on Eighty-fourth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, has very indifferent quarters, with about 150 girls and boys, under the care of Misses C. C. GEARY, MARY FEIN and JENNY MCGREGOR. It is in fair condition.

Primaries Nos. 20 and 33 on Stone-street, in the First Ward, are both under the care of Miss C. S. WHITLOCK, aided by five assistants. The class for promotion was in excellent condition, and the teachers received merited commendation for their faithfulness and success. The building is comfortable.

Nos. 5 and 13, on Cherry-street, in the Seventh Ward, under the care of Miss C. M. GRIFFING and Miss MARY C. CRANE, with two assistants in each department, had about 350 girls and boys in attendance. These schools are to be closed after vacation, and the pupils transferred to Nos. 13 and 31, both of which are near by. A new Primary edifice is needed in the lower part of the Ward.

Colored Primary No. 3, on Second-street, in the Seventeenth Ward, is in good condition, with comfortable quarters. The advancement of the boys under Messrs. GEORGE H. GREEN and A. J. ELWELL was meritorious. The girls of No. 3, in the same building, under Misses M. E. ROBBINS and ELLEN L. TREADWELL, were also as proficient, but made a fine display in needlework. Colored School No. 7, held in a dwelling-house on Broadway near Thirty-seventh-street, has an attendance of over seventy pupils, under the care of CHARLES L. REASON, was found in excellent condition, with every prospect of a well-organized school. A new first-class edifice should be erected for the colored schools in this part of the City. Colored school No. 4, in One-hundred-and-seventeenth-street, is a small affair with one teacher, Miss NANCY THOMPSON, and thirty-five boys and girls. Colored school No. 5, on Eighty-fifth-street, by the Eighth-avenue, under the charge of Miss GERTRUDE A. THOMPSON, has a similar attendance. This concluded the annual examinations of the primary schools for the current year. The results show a general advancement in the character and style of the schools, while it has developed many defects which require special attention, and a more stringent supervision than has been found practicable heretofore.

One of the marked defects is the employment of very young girls, who are only capable of keeping school without teaching beyond the bare routine, to take charge of the lower classes. In numerous instances where teachers of a mature age have charge a marked advancement is observable. The grade of scholarship is generally high enough in the required branches, but the want of experience and a knowledge of their duties seems to be a prevailing defect.

N. B.—There are a large number of bad boys who congregate in the vacant lots in the vicinity of No. 56, in Nineteenth-street, who throw stones at the windows and otherwise annoy the school.

On Thursday afternoon, the girls of Grammar School No. 10 gave a reception, which was largely attended, and was made the occasion of announcing the appointment of Miss MARGARETTA L. MARSTON as Principal, in place of the late Mrs. JANE H. POLLOCK, deceased. Mr. [illegible] made a touching address upon Mrs. P.'s character and professional services. The large chapel was draped in mourning.

On Friday the officers of the First Ward made their annual examination of the various departments of [illegible].

The Primary was found to have a larger attendance than it had last year, with a marked improvement in tone and grade of the classes.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss HUMPHREYS, Principal, was found to be in the most satisfactory condition in all respects. The advancement in music, reading, and grammar, were very decided. The lady-like manners of teachers and pupils were noticeable; the Principal is a successful disciplinarian.

The Boys have also made successful progress in vocal music, and their spirited manner was specially noteworthy.

City Normal Schools.

There are three Saturday Normal Schools under the care of the Board of Education, the Annual Examinations of which, closed with the commencement held at the Tabernacle on Friday evening. On that occasion the following normal young gentlemen received their Diplomas as Graduates of the Male Normal School: George M. Albee, Ezra Beach, Frederick H. Campbell, Moulton Emery, Jarvis Jennings, Patrick Leamy, William A. Owen, Burt F. O'Neil, Thomas E. Sanford, George W. Wright.

The graduates of the Female Normal School were awarded diplomas at the same time. Their names are Misses Eliza H. Burr, Caroline Church, Julia E. Clark, Margaret C. Cornell, Caroline E. Cornell, Sarah A. Corwin, Sarah E. Crane, Mary E. Corey, Catharine V. Davis, Catharine J. Decker, Elizabeth A. Devereux, Anna M. Dunn, Amanda Edmonds, Olivia E. Edmonds, Catharine Fagan, Anna E. Falconer, Frances E. Focks, Sarah Fisher, Catharine Forbes, Mary J. Gildersleeve, Serena A. Goodwin, Jeannette Greig, Ellen M. Hackett, Catharine Hannah, Mary E. Higgins, Mary E. Hinton, Susan Holbrook, Frances Hollingshead, Elizabeth F. Inness, Agnes Jackson, Hannah Jacobus, Mary E. Jenks, Alicia Kearney, Susan Kelly, Maria V. Kohler, Maria C. Lee, Mary J. Lennon, Charlotte M. Lafberry, Helen J. Mahan, Anna Mahoney, Margaret Miller, Lizzie E. McCrea, Lucy E. McDaniels, Martha McFarland, Madeline McKibbin, Emeline Olcott, Margaret J. Parr, Josephine Sheldon, Elizabeth Tharp, Elizabeth Thurlow, Margaret W. Tibbetts, Mary J. Topping, Hannah F. Truss, Eliza Veitch, Isabella Veitch, Mary L. Winter and Janet Young.

One of these—Miss OLIVIA E. EDMONDS—has been engaged by the South Carolina Commissioners to take charge of the organization of the Public School System about being introduced in the city of Charleston. This fact was announced by Mr. HAZELTINE when, in course of the evening's exercises, Miss EDMONDS' name was called, together with the fact that she had already left for the scene of her new duties, under a salary of $1,000, which he considered a decided compliment to the Normal School of which Miss EDMONDS had been one of the most earnest and intelligent pupils. The total number of graduates was 66, or 10 gentlemen and 56 ladies, most of whom have already distinguished themselves as effective teachers.

In looking over the examinations and commencement exercises, we notice an entire omission of the name of the City Superintendent, whose legal duty it is to conduct all examinations of the schools under the care of the Board of Education, including the final awarding of all certificates to teachers. Why is this?

☞ Unless it is a candidate for the Presidency, no creature is so badly treated in our town as a fat and prime Green Turtle. He is laid upon his back for weeks for small boys to punch his exposed members with sticks, and for brutal men to squirt tobacco juice at his eyes. This treatment of the poor fellow may answer well as an advertisement for certain restaurants, but it would be more humane if, while lying on his back, to which awkward attitude he has "got used" we hope by this time, he could be protected by a wire net-work from the canes and umbrellas of large boys, and the extemporized punching-poles of smaller ones. Turtles are sadly treated—first kept stretched like martyrs for an advertisement, then cut in steaks and devoured by gluttonous Aldermen, then what was rejected by the eater, rehashed and stewed into soup, and then served up at last as food for reflection.

☞ The Old North Church in William-street is being thoroughly repaired inside. The only congregation there last Sunday was one of paint-boxes and brushes and workmen's tools. Pieces of the wall were fallen here and there, and altogether it presented a desolate appearance. We are glad to see that this old edifice has not decided to run the gauntlet of injunctions like its confrere the Brick Church. May its steeple never grow shorter.

☞ We see in Broadway windows a "seamless skirt," for ladies, advertised. Good. Anything that will make their skirts seam-less will be grateful to gentlemen, and to ladies, too, who have to pass through hoop-frequented streets. Who is the inventor? He deserves a service of plate—if he can afford to pay for it.

☞ The Church of the Messiah—Dr. OSGOOD'S, was closed for the season, yesterday. Extensive repairs are to be made on its interior before Fall. The congregation worship during the summer at "All Souls."

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 380, 864, 1828, 866, 163, 729, 747, 748, 753, 762, 412, 674, 662, 731, 187, 459, 960, 248.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 144, 89, 166, 172.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1036, 1160, 262, 425, 251, 443, 602, 415, 394, 1031, 658, 344, 1019, 1104, 669, 667, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 680, 683, 684, 735, 686, 687, 690, 691, 692, 694, 695, 697, 698, 103, 704, 706 to 719, inclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 32, 33, 58, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Seabury vs. Furlong.—Injunction order vacated.

Marchant vs. Dods.—Order for receiver granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Davos vs. Demarest.—Referees' report confirmed.

Cole vs. Cole.—Motion denied.

Pettibone vs. Root.—Motion granted, on filing security in the amount of $5,000.

La Farge vs. Feist.—Motion denied, with $10. Costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

MOTION THAT A RECEIVER BE APPOINTED FOR THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

A motion was yesterday morning made before Judge CLERKE, to the effect that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the accounts, moneys, and affairs generally of the Accessory Transit Company, for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

The ground upon which the motion was made, is that Walker's decree is valid, and therefore binding.

Hon. David Dudley Field appeared for the applicant, and Horace F. Clarke, Esq., for the Company.

The argument was postponed until next Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

FILLMORE.—A life-size PHOTOGRAPH of MILLARD FILLMORE, the first ever taken, was yesterday added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Splendid AMBROTYPE PORTRAIT of MILLARD FILLMORE, made yesterday at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, on exhibition at the New-York Hotel and Astor House.

FILLMORE and FREMONT, BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, DAYTON and DONELSON.—Portraits, life-size, of these distinguished gentlemen on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Small PHOTOGRAPHS for sale, $3 each; $15 per dozen. Will be sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of remittance.

Not less than five hundred persons yesterday visited BRADY'S Gallery—the interest of his superb collection being temporarily enhanced by the recent additions of PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST DISCOVERY OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MAREN, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the *Maryland Portable Gas Company*. C. B. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. B. WOODWORTH & Co.
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Delicate females who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their organization, are uniformly relieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. For hysteria, spasm, hot flushes, sick headache, pains in the back and loins, they are a safe and reliable remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The AMBROTYPE is patented, and is known as Cutting's patent. All pictures not made according to this process are worthless imitations. The genuine Ambrotype is the finest picture in existence, and is as enduring as the glass on which it is made. All impressions sought to be made to the contrary are false. TOMLINSON, of No. 467 Broadway, has the right of the City, where the public may rely upon getting an Ambrotype in all its beauty and perfection.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thin Summer Suits $3 00
Black Alpaca Suits 6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits 10 00
White Marseilles Vests 3 00
Check Marseilles Suits 6 00
White Duck Coats 2 50
Linen Raglan Coats 2 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Although the warm weather has driven all the other Managers out of the field, Manager PURDY, by his excellent entertainments and good ventilation of his Theatre, still continues to do a prosperous and thriving business. To-night, "The Blacksmith of Antwerp," with the pantomime of "Bomb," and Drama of "Wizard Skiff," are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

Pianos and Melodeons, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STRAW.—[illegible] the counters literally covered with [illegible] Summer Hats, [illegible]. Visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. H. H. Blair, Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHISON to Miss RUTH MILLER, both of this City.

At Irvington, N. J., on Monday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Bruen, GEORGE H. TAYLOR, of New-York, and JOSEPHINE D. HICKOK, daughter of William Hickok, Esq.

In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, June 22, at the second Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Abeel, JOHN C. TOMPKINS, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of Nicholas F. Terhune, of Hackensack, N. J.

At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., DAVID D. DUDGEON, of this City, to MARY, daughter of Theron Felter, Esq., of the former place.

At Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, June 17, in Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Van Antwerp, CHARLES T. CURTIS, of this City, to LUCRETIA L., daughter of John M. Roberts, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, June 22, after a lingering illness, MARGARET F., youngest daughter of Elis and Julia Potter, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 18 Sullivan st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of William T. and Mary Agnes Allen, aged 1 year, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 61 Gouverneur-st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 21, JOHN WEBSTER, aged 50 years, a native of Yorkshire, Eng.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. He was an affectionate husband and kind father.

His loss we deeply mourn.

Drowned, FRANCIS TRIPLE, eldest son of Bethuel G. and Julia Catharine Wheeler, aged 20 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 146 Charles-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

On Sunday, June 22, PAULINE, daughter of James M. and Henrietta Constable, aged 3 months.

Her remains have been interred in Greenwood.

At Milwaukie, Wis., on Friday, June 20, LEONARD M. DAVIS, of Poughkeepsie.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 23.

$4,500 Indiana State 5s.	82½	200 Harlem Railr'd..b60	17⅞
2,000 Va. State 6s..s3m	96½	500 Reading Railroad..	91
18,000 Mo. State 6s	86¾	200 do	91¼
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs..s60	87¾	370 do..........b60	91½
7,000 do	87½	100 do	91⅛
5,000 do..........s30	87⅝	100 do	91⅜
25,000 do..........b60	87¾	100 do	91¼
10,000 do..........s3	87½	100 do..........s10	91⅛
5,000 do..........s30	87⅝	100 do..........b30	91⅝
30 Bk. of Commerce	110	500 do	91½
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	107½	100 do..........s3m	90
100 Canton Company	22¼	300 Mic. Cen. R. R. s3m	93
200 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	126	100 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	93
10 do	126½	300 do	93⅛
10 Cumberl. Coal Co.	21½	100 do..........b60	92
300 do..........b60	21½	200 do..........b10	92
100 New-York Cent. R.	91¾	100 do	92¼
100 do..........b30	92	100 do	92½
50 do	91½	100 do..........s3m	93
725 do	92	100 Panama R......b10	105¾
10 Galena & Ch. Railr.	113	175 do..........s3	105
100 do..........b60	114	100 do	105¼
100 Erie Railroad......s3	57⅞	235 Ill. Cen. R. R.	102
25 do	57½	500 Cl. & Pitts. R. R..s3	65
100 do..........s10	57½	100 do	65
100 do..........s30	57⅝	100 do..........b60	66
200 do	58	400 Cl. & Tol. R. R..b10	76⅞
200 do..........b3	58	100 do	76⅞
100 do..........s3	58	100 do..........b30	77
100 do..........s30	58⅛	100 do	77
200 do..........b10	58½	400 do	76⅞
200 do..........s10	58	1600 do	77
200 do..........s3	58	100 do..........s10	77
200 do	58	100 do..........s10	77⅛
300 do..........b30	58	100 do..........b60	78
50 do	58¼	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	106
150 do..........s3	58⅛	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	92
300 do..........s10	58¼	200 do..........b30	92
150 do..........b60	58¾	100 do..........b60	93

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri State 6s.	87	100 Erie Railroad....b10	58⅝
60,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88	300 do	58⅝
50 Canton Company	22¼	300 do..........b60	59
150 Penn. Coal Co.	101½	500 do..........s3	58⅝
10 do	101	100 do..........b30	58⅞
50 New-York C. R....b30	92½	1600 Reading R. R....b10	91½
100 do..........b30	92¾	800 do	91⅞
50 do	92½	200 do	92
20 do	92⅝	450 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93⅝
400 do..........s30	92½	10 M. So. & N. Ia. RR.	93⅝
250 do..........b60	93¼	200 do	93⅝
100 Clev. & Pitts. R....s3	65	300 do..........b60	93⅝
100 Erie Railroad......s10	58⅝	300 do	93⅞
100 do..........b60	59	200 do..........b10	93⅝
250 do..........s30	58½	10 Galena & Chic. R.	113⅛
200 do..........s60	58⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....b10	77⅛
100 do	58⅝	100 do	77
300 do..........b10	59	150 do	77⅜
200 do	58⅞	100 do..........b60	78
400 do	58⅞	200 do	78
100 do..........s30	58⅞	150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	93
50 do..........b60	59½	100 do..........b60	93¼
50 do..........s3	58⅞	10 Wis. L. Shore R. R.	73

MONDAY, June 23—P. M.

The first very decided upward movement on the Stock Exchange since the present ease in money affairs set in was manifested to-day in an advance in some instances of nearly *two* ₽ *cent.* on the Railway share list, and ½@1½ ₽ cent. on State Stocks and the leading Railway Bonds. The rise was sudden and rapid on the publication of the English news by the steamer *Atlantic*, and the general appearance of a healthy confidence in the future at home. The near approach of the July dividends on many of the Stocks actively dealt in also contributes to the strength of the market. The Panama dividend, it is understood, will be at least 6 ₽ cent. for the half year, and the Michigan Southern 5 ₽ cent. The aggregate business of the Board, which continued active and firm through the day, amounts to 22,000 shares, and $280,000 in bonds, principally Illinois Centrals. There were private sales of Virginia Stock at 96½ cash, while seller's contract, 4 months, was taken at 95¼ ₽ cent. There was also a considerable Street business in Erie shares at the going rates. Nearly all the Roads participated in the advance. New-York Central was done as high as 93 in the afternoon. The President of the Road, Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, returned in the *Atlantic* from a European tour of eight or ten months. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE DAY.

	Monday, June 16.	Saturday, June 21.	Monday, June 23.
N. Y. Central	90½	91¼	93
Erie	55⅝	57½	58⅞
Reading	89⅞	90½	91¾
Toledo	75¾	75¾	77
Galena	110½	112⅜	113¼
Michigan Central	95⅜	94⅞	93
Southern Michigan	90½	97	93⅝
Panama	100½	105	105½
Illinois Centrals	85⅝	86½	88
Virginia	96	95½	96½
Missouris	84½	85⅞	87
Transit Company	11	10⅞	10¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	63	65
Hudson River	32	32	30½
Rock Island	91	91½	93
Milwaukee	85	84	86
Pennsylvania Coal	100¾	101	101½

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, June 21, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate a further increase in the general movement, as compared with the previous statement of June 14, including an accession to the Specie reserve of $457,325. The exact changes are:

Increase in Loans		$1,458,114
Gain in Specie		457,325
Decrease in Circulation		22,733
Increase in undrawn Deposits		1,194,515
The Gross Deposits, June 14, were	$91,602,243	
Less Average Exchanges	22,015,559	
Leaving undrawn after Clearances		$69,586,684
Gross Deposits, June 21	$93,715,837	
Less Average Exchanges	23,334,638	
Leaving undrawn		$70,381,210
Actual Increase		$1,194,515

The Specie reserve and the Deposits in Bank free of the interchanges through the Clearing House, were never so large as at present. Including the Sub-Treasury statement at the close of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 23, '55.	June 21, '56.	June 14, '56.
Loans	$94,096,124	$105,636,396	$104,168,281
Specie	14,705,628	17,871,955	17,414,630
Circulation	7,895,888	8,278,002	8,300,735
Deposits	79,113,155	93,715,837	91,602,243
Gov't Office, N.Y.	6,083,000	9,691,069	9,876,491
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury, June 23, 1855			$21,388,628
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury, June 21, 1856			27,563,024
Increase			$6,169,396

The Money Market keeps easy. The holders of Foreign Bills are firm to-day at 109¾@110 on London, and 5.16¼ on Paris. The business thus far has not been heavy for Wednesday's steamer. As stated this morning, the *Arabia* on Wednesday and *Arago* on Saturday will both take large sums in Gold, though the exact or approximate engagements are not yet known in either case. Much will depend on the demand for bills to-morrow. The California packet of June 5 and the Sub-Treasury for the Federal dividends will afford a supply of over two and a half millions in the next seven or ten days. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $131,491, and disbursed $78,587, leaving the regular balance $6,272,658. The Gold accounts by the *Atlantic* from Australia are the most wonderful and important we have had since the discovery of the Victoria Mines in 1852. The estimate of the yield for 1856, *one hundred millions dollars*, or twenty millions sterling, would appear fabulous, were it not for the fact that in five weeks, from the 20th February to 28th March, nearly nine and a half millions were shipped from Melbourne to England alone; an average closely approaching *two millions a week!* The dispatch received in London from Trieste, where the overland mail had been received, is to the following extraordinary purport:

TRIESTE, Sunday, June 8.

By this arrival we have advices from Melbourne, *via* Ceylon, to the 28th of March. In the week ending the 28th of March the shipments of gold from Melbourne amounted to 60,887 ounces, and £10,000 in specie, by the *Morning Star*, to Bristol, and 45,673 ounces and £110,000 in specie by the *George Marshall*, to London. *The shipments to England, in five weeks, were 387,000 ounces of gold and £380,000 in specie. The gold fields were yielding more largely than ever—at the rate of nearly £20,000,000 per annum.* The produce of the first three months of 1856 is nearly double that of the corresponding three months of 1855, being close upon 700,000 ounces. Trade continued steady. The balance was in favor of the colony. In five weeks the value of the exports was £1,917,000, against £1,400,000 imports. The necessaries of life were moderate. Immigrants were wanted and invited. At Melbourne they had been 120 days without advices from England, and the Legislature had voted £75,000 ₽ annum to re-establish a steam communication.

It will be borne in mind that the product of the Victoria mines in 1855 was $57,958,522, and of the California mines $58,111,446.

GALENA AND CHICAGO—YEAR ENDING MAY 1.

Surplus from previous year		$315,704
Traffic of the year, &c.		2,324,648
Together		$2,640,402
Expenses	$1,233,260	
Sinking Fund	25,000	
Dividends 22 ₽ cent.	955,934	
		$2,260,714
Surplus to new year		$380,538

	Miles.	Stock.	Debt.	Traffic.	Dividends.
1850....	25	$361,830	$175,926	$18,828	16
1851....	42½	593,407	117,627	127,685	15
1852....	58	446,120	60,148	271,938	15
1853....	90	1,332,329	343,277	424,036	20
1854....	120	2,162,109	1,597,268	799,014	21
1855....	187	4,324,800	2,420,323	1,540,710	22
1856....	222	5,441,500	2,372,308	2,315,787	22

Added to length of Road in a year	35¼ miles
To Stock and Debt	$1,059,046
Increased gross Traffic	809,077
Increase of Dividends	5 ₽ cent.
Increase of Surplus Profits	$64,864

The New-York County Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₽ cent.

The *Atlantic's* news favorably affected the Produce Markets, to-day. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₽ barrel; Wheat, 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel; and Corn 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel. The export purchases were fair, though restricted by the difficulty of securing desirable lots and suitable shipping accommodations. The receipts were not large. Hog products also improved—closing vigorously and buoyantly. Cotton was dull; buyers claiming a reduction factors refused to grant. Groceries were moderately active and steady. Freights varied but little.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 21.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circula'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,218,056	$1,002,068	$278,309	$4,973,667
Atlantic Bank	881,234	49,976	98,055	352,416
Bk. of America	5,010,752	2,240,677	54,753	3,890,129
Bk. of Commerce	8,851,592	1,315,363	3,995	3,924,832
Bk. Commonw'th	1,205,001	274,557	92,328	1,290,354
Bk. of New-York	2,574,085	411,763	264,556	2,792,353
Bk. of N. America	1,809,374	194,535	91,323	1,272,775
Bk. of Republic	3,510,211	1,060,137	89,278	4,129,868
Bk. St. New-York	3,647,343	674,530	267,307	2,842,591
Bowery Bank	1,161,573	102,483	172,960	974,313
Broadway Bank	1,449,237	136,145	263,567	1,344,766
Bull's Head Bank	273,125	19,309	131,179	173,178
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,356,120	133,962	227,206	881,561
Chatham Bank	653,714	35,847	127,309	434,266
Chemical Bank	1,485,151	370,706	291,455	1,183,485
Citizens' Bank	759,394	83,362	262,235	[illegible]
City Bank	1,812,979	285,672	20,870	1,[illegible]
Continental Bank	3,001,681	276,863	79,819	2,501,843
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,612,409	103,949	92,368	1,041,353
East River Bank	545,775	42,379	94,835	420,567
Fulton Bank	1,765,807	301,121	122,842	1,550,940
Greenwich Bank	659,250	43,451	41,737	539,188
Grocers' Bank	628,466	141,390	69,105	582,543
Hanover Bank	1,322,083	97,733	119,729	824,614
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,735,906	109,899	124,793	1,127,549
Island City Bank	46,080	40,686	96,700	246,436
Irving Bank	573,646	66,722	109,061	540,560
Leather Manu. Bk.	2,008,070	143,838	238,617	1,524,460
Manhattan Co.	4,649,738	757,203	312,719	3,548,848
Marine Bank	820,843	70,536	97,268	708,844
Market Bank	1,480,620	143,192	128,063	1,208,550
Mechanics' Bank	4,369,705	736,181	273,600	3,652,794
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,189,146	30,068	260,598	953,132
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	787,772	80,617	120,635	527,764
Mercantile Bank	2,210,983	287,796	101,694	1,524,746
Merchants' Bank	4,825,467	1,334,081	194,139	5,874,475
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,446,806	412,584	117,963	1,621,866
Metropolitan Bk.	5,029,143	700,386	232,208	5,104,487
Nassau Bank	1,206,845	169,819	114,387	960,061
National Bank	1,718,041	197,981	164,183	1,182,488
N. Y. County Bk.	348,677	11,180	81,462	175,279
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	430,869	29,456	76,141	337,778
N. Y. Exch. Bank	192,689	10,276	131,101	141,986
North River Bank	836,657	97,756	165,646	772,161
Ocean Bank	1,604,368	128,861	164,492	1,147,658
Oriental Bank	594,943	34,731	118,136	369,611
Pacific Bank	920,708	84,064	118,165	676,331
Park Bank	2,680,887	169,216	118,950	1,870,364
People's Bank	729,715	52,333	124,911	511,742
Phenix Bank	2,232,300	476,730	111,110	2,192,396
St. Nicholas Bank	720,798	79,489	88,960	581,693
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,189,251	125,291	229,208	764,317
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,421,138	232,119	105,631	1,220,308
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,420,421	143,574	211,326	834,577
Union Bank	3,778,631	397,161	156,817	3,002,230

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$105,636,396	Circulation	$8,278,002
Specie	17,871,955	Deposits	93,715,837

Belleville Illinois Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your advertising columns, will be found the announcement by SIMEON DRAPER, for sale, at auction, on Tuesday, 24th inst., $100,000 First Mortgage Convertible Sevens' Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Co. This is a completed Railroad, and is now being operated by the Terrehaute and Alton Railroad Co., which Company guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of these Bonds. The Company is represented to be deriving an ample income from its valuable Coal lands, besides a large freight and passenger traffic, and as being entirely free from floating debt. The Company has disposed of all of its Bonds. This parcel of $100,000 is the balance of the First Mortgage issue of $600,000, all the rest of which the holders have sold at par—mostly in Europe.

The Coal Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the article of fuel, it is undoubtedly a matter of great public interest that no misapprehension should exist with regard to the probable supply for the year.

It is not to be doubted that the consumption of Coal, which in 1855 exceeded that of the year previous by 625,560 tons, (the usual ratio of annual increase,) will require this year at least as much increase *for the year now running. And yet, in the* face of this knowledge, the receipts hitherto at tide-water, *from all* the channels draining the Anthracite regions, are some 250,000 tons behind those of *last year.*

This is the result of the prevailing impression which has unfortunately existed in the public mind concerning the large additions to be made to the annual supply by new companies. These, it was thought, might begin their deliveries in time to supply a part, at least, of this probable deficiency. Dealers held back their orders so long that miners and transporters were induced to slacken their operations. Hence, the supply, up to this time, is so much reduced. None of the old companies have brought to market as much as they had last year; and it is now clear that they cannot, in the aggregate, (even if they could proceed without any of the usual delays to which they are subject,) exceed the amount of deliveries which they aggregated during the past season.

From all the *new* channels of transportation it is yet quite well ascertained that the utmost the market can receive, between this and Winter, can not exceed 300,000 tons. Whence then are the important wants of the consumers of this coal to be supplied? If orders be longer delayed their difficulties must be aggravated, for vessels are already scarce *for coastwise* transportation, and freights to the eastward 25@50 cents ₽ ton higher than they were last year.

When the delusion of over estimated supplies passes away, it may be too late to lay in Winter stocks, at anything like reasonable prices; and it will probably be still more difficult to find tonnage to transport in a few weeks the quantities which usually take as many months to distribute themselves along the coast.

The total production of Anthracite last year was 6,582,881 tons, and it was all consumed. Up to this date the total receipts at tide water does not exceed 1,732,658 tons. It is easy, therefore, to calculate what an immense amount of coal has to be handled between this and Winter, to supply the annual necessities of the country.

S.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The reported tonnage by the several coal carrying companies the past week is very large—being by the three principal lines connecting the mines with this city nearly ten thousand tons greater than last week, and decidedly a larger tonnage than ever before by the same lines in any one week. The *Reading Railroad* brought down for the week ending on Thursday 66,044 tons, and for the season 949,274 tons, against 1,052,485 tons to the same time last year. The *Schuylkill Navigation* is doing a larger business comparatively than for several years past. The tonnage last week up to Thursday, was 41,165 tons, and for the season 368,346 tons, against 291,791 tons to the same time last year. The shipments of coal upon the *Lehigh Navigation* for the week ending with Saturday last amounted to 49,540 tons; for the season 295,869 tons, against 347,278 tons the same time last year.

On the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week, 8,283 tons—for the year, 46,657 tons. Adding together the shipments by canal and by railroad, and deducting that sum from the shipments on the Lehigh to same time last year, there remains a deficiency on the present year's business of that region of over 5,000 tons. In the shipments from the Schuylkill region, and by the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies, the aggregate deficiency foots up 200,000 tons. Notwithstanding this falling off, and the certainty that many weeks will be required to make up the deficiency, without any provision for increased consumption, the trade remains dull, and rates are low, with the exception of Lehigh lump, for which the prices are well maintained, the supply being short of the demand. Consumers can hardly go wrong in buying in stocks at present rates.

Money Affairs at New-Orleans.

From the Picayune, June 15.

In Exchange the dealings to-day were only moderate. Sterling was more inquired for, for direct remittance, and drawers were compelled to pay a fraction higher for prime names—say 109¾@109⅞. Other signatures are selling at 109¼@109½. French Exchange remains at 5f.21¼@5f.16¼, but very little doing. A fraction more is asked for Banker's bills on Paris, in sums to suit. Sixty-day bills on New-York range from 1½@1¾ ₽ cent. discount.—Bankers ask 1½. Sight, par@¼ ₽ cent. discount. Occasionally *something outside* may be had at 3-16@¼.

The Citizens' Bank, representing the fiscal agency of the city of New-Orleans, gives notice that the requisite funds have been deposited with the Bank of America, at New-York, to meet the sundry interest coupons due on the 1st July. The law, in this respect, works admirably, and we are glad to hear that the new Council, which comes into power on Monday, have wisely determined to maintain the Citizens' Bank as fiscal agent. Any change, unless *for a good cause, would be apt to alarm the bond*holders, and hence the intention to preserve the *statu quo*.

The season having arrived when transactions are rapidly narrowing down to the Summer standard, we shall, for the present, no longer burden our readers with daily notices of the money market, which, at best, would be merely a stale repetition. We shall, however, continue the weekly review, together with the regular Bank statements, which, of course, will embrace everything of interest.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 23—1 P. M.

FLOUR—dull and quiet. WHEAT—in milling demand—sales 7,000 bushels at 95c. for grown White Ohio, and $1 30 for Prime White Canadian. CORN steady—sales of 4,200 bushels at 34c., and 6,000 bushels Prime, from store, at 35c. RYE, 64c. afloat. *Canal freights* unchanged. *Receipts for the last forty-eight hours*—3,216 bbls. Flour; 3,910 bushels Wheat; 64,898 bushels Corn; 6,540 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports same time*—23,547 bushels Wheat; 36,005 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower. Sales 600 bbls. at $4 87@$5 for common to fancy Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, and $5 for choice Illinois. WHEAT in fair request; 10,000 bush. sold at 95c. for grown Ohio, $1 10 for Illinois Winter, and $1 30 for prime White Canadian. CORN in good demand; sound, which is scarce, 10,000 bush. sold at 35c.@34c., delivered. RYE sales 4,000 bush. at 64c. to arrive. WHISKY 26c. *Canal Freights*—CORN 14c., WHEAT 18c. to New-York. *Receipts of the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—10,498 bbls. FLOUR; 27,330 bush. WHEAT; 43,400 bush. CORN. *Canal Exports in the same time*—1,080 bbls. FLOUR; 8,473 bush. WHEAT, and 38,835 bush. CORN.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 23—6 P. M.

The advance in freights has a tendency to check the shipping demand for Grain. Sales of Canadian Spring WHEAT at $1 32½. CORN—Sales of 19,000 bushels, now on the Canal and to be delivered in New-York, at 53½c.@54c. RYE—Sales of 500 bushels at 67c. *Freights* firm—16c. for Wheat and 14c. for Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports* to-day—1,500 barrels Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 barrels Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Rye.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$2,500 City 6s, C. & P., 89½; $800 do., 89; $600 do., New, C. & A., 98; $1,500 do. C. & P., 89; $1,000 City 6s, 89; $1,000 City R. R. 6s, P. R. R. C. & P. 89½; $600 City 6s, C. & P., 89; $1,000 Delaware R. R. 6s, 71; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 84; $5,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $350 Pennsylvania 5s, '55, 83; $2,000 Union Canal 6s, 63½; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; 40 do., 47; 10 do., 47½; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 120; 218 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 59½; 10 Sor. Pennsylvania Railr, 17; 10 Norristown Rail'd, 58½; 100 Reading R. R. 46½; 208 do., 46⅝; 250 do., 46½; 250 Cattawissa R. R. 9; 50 Susquehanna Canal, 11½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 20¾; 2 Little Schuylkill R. R. 46; 12 Minehill R. R. 64½; 40 Schuyl. Navigation Preferred, 30½; 30 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 64½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115¾; Philadelphia 6s, 89@89½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 96@96½; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@83½; Reading Railroad, 46½@46¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84@84½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 92½; Pennsylvania Railroad 46¾@47; Morris Canal, 14¼@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 73½@73¾; Schuylkill Navign Stock, 20½@21⅛; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30¾@30½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 23½@24; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st Mt., 72½@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d Mortgage, 61½@62½; Long Island R. R. 10¾@12¾; Vicksburg R. R. 5@6½; Girard Bank, 11⅛@11¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Can., 10@10½; New-Creek, 1⅛@1¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Hon. Wm. Wayne, E. H. Gardner, family and 2 servants, Miss A. Gilbert, W. Harick and lady, W. P. Pratt, Mrs. W. T. Wood, 2 children and servant, G. Gordon and lady, Master Cary, Wm. Warner, J. C. Gardiner, J. B. Nuts, A. H. Stoddard, Wm. P. M. Cary, Mrs. Pratt, E. Hopkins, Miss M. Foley, Miss S. Foley, J. J. Stoddard, E. F. Pierce, E. Jenckes, Miss T. A. Jennison, Mrs. Wallace and 2 children, C. Parsons and lady, H. M. Stoddard and nurse, R. M. Peters, G. W. Adams, D. B. Nichols, E. H. Swift, J. J. Kelly, Master Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Crisp, D. Holman, J. H. Mumford and lady, R. Stafford, W. Churchill, Jr., and lady, C. H. Sanford, M. Ledwith, Miss Mumford, J. M. Edwards, Mrs. R. Madbury, Miss Carter, D. B. Wright, lady, 2 children and servant; Miss M. Stoddard, Miss O. Stoddard, J. Stoddard, lady and 4 servants; W. B. Hodgson and lady; Miss Holford, Miss Nathins and child; J. R. Blount, J. A. Wells, H. Carter, D. H. Wantpater, 2 children and servant; H. Smith and lady; Mrs. Stanbergen, Richard M. Lyon, Dr. Hoyt, T. B. Lyons, H. Goodman, J. M. R. Day and 2 children; H. Crabtree and lady; Miss Smith, W. D. Wadley, C. Gordon, Miss J. Smith, J. W. Ford, E. Berger, H. F. Hydge, W. H. H. White, A. Ward, Miss Watts, Mrs. Peck, B. S. Morris and lady; C. Fay, lady and servant; Miss M. Stenbyn, Miss J. Stenbyn and family; J. M. B. Wadly and 2 children; Mrs. H. Hart and infant; R. Beswigm, M. McCameron, F. McCarthy, L. M. Arnold, Jos. S. Robinson.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—P. R. Carrington, J. Wade, lady, daughter and son, T. B. Wolfe, lady, child and 3 servants, G. E. Kirby, H. M. Gaston, Miss A. E. Fisk, J. Bolsden, C. F. Goodwyn, Miss A. C. Green, H. H. Haines, A. P. McDonald, O. W. Smith, H. W. Barrett, N. H. Rich and lady, E. S. Parker, E. C. Emmons, J. V. Pratt, T. J. Pressley, G. E. Gage, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Jajaeo del Oceano, from Havana—E. R. Cerano, Carlos Gonzales, M. V. Valerian, F. F. Veguris, A. Frist, R. Mas, J. Hernandez, G. C. Feuckes, V. Insano, V. Feuckes, M. Feuckes and servant, R. Fernandez.

In ship Elizabeth Denison, from Apalachicola—Geo. Redgate, and 8 in the steerage.

In ship Gossamer, from Bremen—Rudolph Touner, Frederica Vagt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises ... 11 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 16 | Gov. Island. 2 01 | Hell Gate.... 3 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Cleared.

Ship American Union, Otis, Liverpool, [illegible].

Barks E. A. Chase, Chase, [illegible]; Hyperion, Hartman, Mayaguez, [illegible].

Brigs Amanda, Stone, Savannah, [illegible]; Co.; Randolph, Parritt, Boston, [illegible]; Lady Chapman, Frith, Barbadoes, W. M. [illegible]; Wilson, Key West, R. S. Maitland & Co.; Spirit of '76, Lawrence, ——, Wenberg & Weeks.

Schooners Howard, Powers, Newbern, master; Manhasset, Swezey, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Helen, Burton, Edenton, Collis & Mitchell; Fair, Snelder, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; My Rover, Jackson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Citizen, Woodwell, Salem, E. P. Buck & Co.; Fleetwing, Osborne, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; G. H. Townsend, Kelsey, Sierra Leone, M. H. Freeman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced, Wm. Walter and [illegible], [illegible] M. [illegible] steamship Augusta, hence for New-York.

Steamship Jajaeo del Oceano, (Span.,) Miller, Havana 6 ds., with passengers to J. M. Cebellos. She is bound to Cadiz, and has 60 passengers for that port. June 19, lat. [illegible], [illegible], Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 22d, at 8 A. M. off Winter Quarter Shoals, passed steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Ship Bald Eagle, (clipper, of Boston,) Treadwell, Philadelphia 3[illegible] [illegible], in ballast to Sutton & Co. Was towed to the City by steamtug Achilles.

Ship Martha's Vineyard, Pember, Glasgow May 10, with pig iron and passengers to Dunham & Dimon. 15th inst., on the east end of the Banks, saw 8 icebergs.

Ship Gossamer, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Gandy, Bremen May 5, with mdse. to Hanson & Sager, consigned to Grass, Crocker & Co. June 20, lat. 40 20, lon. 70 45, was boarded by Capt. Dunham, of whaling bark Ellen Augusta, from New-Bedford for a cruise.

Ship Elizabeth Denison, Whitman, Apalachicola 17 ds., with cotton to Post, Smith & Co. Has had light baffling winds the entire passage.

Ship James O. Bogart, Conover, Havre May 17, and Land's End of England 21st, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Bogart & Kneeland. Had 9 deaths (infants) on the passage. Experienced light westerly winds the entire passage. 21st, in co. with ship [illegible], [illegible], for New-York. June 20 off Block Island, took a pilot from boat Moses H. Grinnell.

Bark Dublin, (of Machias,) Pevenon, Sagua la Grande June 12, with sugar and molasses to Chapman, Wisdom & Co.—vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Bark Secunda, Lohmann, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 126 passengers to C. B. Richards. 9th and 10th inst., saw several large icebergs.

Bark Arthur White, (Br.,) Kelley, Androssan 42 ds., with iron to master. 6th inst., lat. 44, lon. 49, saw several large icebergs and drift ice.

Bark Gazelle, (of Mystic,) Ashbey, Hamburg May 4, with mdse. and 126 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Brig Eben Peachbury, (of Eastport,) Mallet, Picton 15 ds., with coal to Pratt, Son & Co.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Tremont,) Gray, Trinidad de Cuba, 4th inst., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Auburn, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Brig Ocean Traveler, (of Sedgwick,) [illegible] 8 ds., with yellow pine to Thompson & [illegible]. Sld. in co. with brigs Harriet Newell, for Boston, and [illegible] for Curacoa.

Brig E. Drummond, Chapman, Cardenas June 8, with [illegible], [illegible], &c., to F. Spies. May 31, Richard Lewis, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. C. Mathews, (of Searsport,) Warren, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to master. 21st inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 72 22, saw a bark bound S. showing Mesa Taylor & Co.'s Havana signal.

Schr. Pacific, (of Baltimore,) Atwell, Matagorda 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. F. Merrill.

Schr. Jenny Lind, (of Bucksport,) ——, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Atlanta, Ellis, Salem, to E. W. Rose.

Schr. Emeline, Mason, Providence for Albany.

Schr. Barnstable, (of Barnstable,) in ballast.

Schr. Sarah E. Bird, ——, in ballast.

Schr. Maria Morton, ——, in ballast.

Schr. C. S. Curtis, Wrisley, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Russell, ——, Portland.

Schr. Chas. E. Nor'ham, ——, Portland.

Schr. Julia, Newell, Portland, with heading.

Schr. Isis Chase, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Martin, (of Pem.,) ——, Saco, with heading.

Schr. Sarah Falconer, Terrell, Alexandria.

Schr. Belle, Post, Virginia.

Schr. James Sparks, Rogers, Alexandria.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Andrews, Portland, Conn.

Steamtug Atlantic, Henry, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, N. E. to S. W.

Below.

Ship Liverpool, from Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to Roche & Co.—(By pilot boat J. A. Westervelt.)

Ship Hermine, (Brem.,) Reschen, Bremen, with mdse. and 245 passengers to H. Pavenstedt & Schumacher.—(By pilot boat M. H. Grinnell.)

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship John Bunyan, of Searsport.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 23—Spoken—May 28, lat. 6 S., lon. 33 W., ship Golden State, from New-York for Canton.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-HOUSES AT WINTER HARBOR AND KENNEBUNK RIVER, MAINE.

A light-house will be built during the present season on Mark Island, at the west side of the entrance to Winter Harbor, Goldsborough, Me. The light shown will be a fixed white light, and its position in the list of light-houses of 1856, will be next after No. 6, (Prospect Harbor Light-house.) The light-house will be a cylindrical brick tower, painted white, and attached to the dwelling-house, which will be painted brown. It will be lighted for the first time on Jan. 1, 1857.

A new light-house will be built during the present season on the pier-head at the mouth of the Kennebunk River. The light-house will be a small square frame structure, painted white, and the lantern will be square and placed on the outer end of the building. The light shown will be red, fixed, and it will be lighted for the first time on Jan. 1, 1857. In the Light-house list of 1856, this light will come next after No. 27, (Goat Island, at Cape Porpoise Light-house.) Notices, giving the heights, distances visible, approximate latitudes and longitudes, and all other necessary information with regard to these lights, will be published before they are lighted.

By order of the Light-House Board:

W. B. FRANKLIN, L. H. Inspector, 1st Dist.

PORTLAND, June 18, 1856.

DAY-MARK ON WRECK IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that a mast, painted red, has been attached to the wreck of the ship [illegible], lying in five fathoms at low water, north of Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Bay, California, displaying a plank 9 inches by 6 inches, 5 feet long, painted black, above high water, with a board 5 feet long nailed across one foot below the top. The following bearings (magnetic) and distances (statute miles) give the position: Alcatras Island Light-house, W. by S. ½ mile; East end of Yerba Buena Island, E. S. E. 1 mile; West end of Yerba Buena Island, S. E. by S. ¾ S. ¾ mile; Telegraph Hill, S. W. ¾ S. 3½ miles.

By order of the Light-House Board.

HARTMAN BACHE, Maj. Top'l Eng., Bt. Major.
OFFICE 12th L. H. DIST. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12, '56.

Spoken, &c.

June 16, lat. 39, lon. 70, bark C. J. Durfee, of Camden, from Matanzas for Glasgow.

June 16, lat. 29 15, lon. 78 12, bark C. J. Chaffe, from Havana for Glasgow.

June 16, lat. 40 41, lon. 64 30, was seen bark Wesham, bound W.

June 17, lat. 40 21, lon. 68 56, was seen ship Mary Brookman, bound E.

June 17, lon. 68, ship Aurora, bound E.

June 21, lat. 40, lon. 71, exchanged signals with ship Bavaria, bound E.

No date, off George's Shoal, was passed ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua la Grande, June 12, bark Reindeer, Franklin, for New-York, soon; schr. Union, Johnson, for Philadelphia in 2 days.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Reybold's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 9 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $5, good for the 2d to 28th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School attached to the Allen-st. M. E. Church will make an Excursion to Fort Lee, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. The large and commodious steamer FLORA will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat John Hart can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.

GREENE & MARLER, Proprietors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAST TROTTING HORSE FOR SALE—Seven years old, together with a light trotting-top wagon, harness, cushions, &c., complete. The horse was sired by Imperial Trustee, and, consequently, is half-brother to the celebrated trotting mare Trustee, is perfectly sound and kind, and of great endurance. He will be sold on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the principal hotel, Flushing, L. I. The only reason for disposing of the same, the owner is removing West. To save trouble, those wishing to purchase are informed, the lowest cash price for the whole rig will be $500. For further particulars inquire at the hotel, as above, or of GEO. COX, Flushing, L. I., where those wishing to purchase will have an opportunity of seeing or riding behind the horse before or at the time of sale.

NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the owner no use for it—$75; groceries taken in part pay. Apply to P. S. BROWN, 255 Sixth-av.

HORSE WANTED.—In exchange for a piano. Apply to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have reduced the price of our choice Southern Hominy and Samp to 50 cents the 100 lbs., from this date.

AARON S. THOMPSON & CO.,
No. 288 Fulton-st., New-York.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, cards, cases, &c., Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, bed and table covers, [illegible], &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 255 Bowery, corner of [illegible].